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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Quiz

Organized labor, with its unions in every locality and its members on every street, exerts tremendous influence on Congress. Here's a test of your knowledge of the subject. If you can get 6 out of 9, you should be president of your local.

1. Q--An event of special significance to organized labor took place on Dec. 5, 1955. Do you recall what it was? (one point)

A--The merger of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

2. Q--Can you name (a) the largest union affiliated with AFL-CIO and (b) the largest independent union? (one point for each)

A--The largest union affiliated with AFL-CIO is the 1.4 million-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters; the largest independent is the United Mine Workers of America with about 600,000 members.

3. Q--Can you match the following union presidents with the organizations over which they preside? (one point for each)

Dave Beck

John L. Lewis

George Meany

Walter P. Reuther

United Automobile
Workers of America
International Brother-
hood of Teamsters
United Mine Workers
of America
AFL-CIO

A--Beck, Teamsters; Lewis, Mine Workers; Meany, AFL-CIO; Reuther, Auto Workers.

4. Q--The United Mine Workers has demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act on grounds it has "practically stopped organized labor in their tracks." If the Taft-Hartley Act were repealed, what would be the basic labor law? (one point)

A--The National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act of 1935.

5. Q--Organized labor currently is pressing for extension of the federal minimum wage law to many groups not previously covered. What is the existing minimum wage? (one point)

A--\$1 an hour, but small businesses and those who sell most of their goods in one state are exempted.

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COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS NOT DEDUCTIBLE

Congressional Quarterly learned that contributions to the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee will be disallowed as income tax deductions by the Internal Revenue Service. The information has not been confirmed officially by the Internal Revenue Service before publication. A spokesman said the agency's policy was to treat such rulings as confidential, unless a formal, published decision has been made. No such decision was made in the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee case.

Steward R. Sheldon, executive director of the NGORC, told Congressional Quarterly he had received no word of the ruling. Sheldon also said no reports had been received on the tax treatment given to any individual contributions to the NGORC.

Committee Hearings

Leonard F. McCollum, president of Continental Oil Co. and chairman of the NGORC, testified June 14, 1956, before the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying and Campaign Contributions. (1956 Almanac, p. 744).

McCollum said the NGORC received \$1,957,393 in "assessments and contributions" from Dec. 1, 1954, through March 31, 1956. Expenditures in the period totaled \$1,753,513, with most of the money going to an advertising and publicity campaign handled by the public relations firm of Hill and Knowlton.

The NGORC did not register under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. McCollum said: "Not one cent of our funds has been spent for campaign contributions or legislative contact work.... Such activities would be outside the field of the committee, which had the single assignment of conducting a long-range information and education program." Purpose of the program was "to inform the public" on "the growth and progress of the natural gas industry...and the harmful effects of federal regulation of the production of natural gas as a public utility...."

Under questioning, McCollum conceded "one of the purposes" of the NGORC was "to influence legislation" like the natural gas bill (HR 6645) passed by Congress and vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 469)

But McCollum maintained "that wasn't the sole purpose...it was not the principal purpose" of the NGORC. McCollum said that his own company had charged its \$57,000 contribution to the NGORC as a business expense for tax purposes. Similar testimony was given the committee by representatives of Stanolind Oil and Gas Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Shell Oil Co., Gulf Oil Corp. and Humble Oil and Refining Co. (see box)

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) questioned the propriety of the deductions and said the companies were asking "the Treasury of the United States to put in 52 percent of the money...for this educational campaign." The contributions, if ruled non-deductible, would be subject to the 52 percent corporation income tax. This would cost the donor companies about \$1,017,844.

NGORC Contributors

The NGORC submitted a list of 26 companies that contributed more than \$10,000 to it between Dec. 1, 1954, and March 31, 1956. These contributions made up about 80 percent of the NGORC budget for the period:

Humble Oil and Refining Co.	\$175,000
Texas Co.	153,000
Shell Oil Co.	138,000
Standard Oil Co. of California	119,000
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	114,000
Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.	112,500
Gulf Oil Corp.	111,000
Phillips Petroleum Co.	81,000
Continental Oil Co.	57,000
Cities Service Petroleum Inc.	56,000
Sinclair Oil Corp.	53,000
Atlantic Refining Co.	52,500
Union Oil Co. of California	50,000
Ohio Oil Co.	47,000
Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	44,000
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	38,000
Sun Oil Co.	35,000
Pure Oil Co.	34,500
Sunray Oil Corp.	34,000
Skelly Oil Co.	33,000
Carter Oil Co.	25,000
Seaboard Oil Co.	14,500
El Paso Natural Gas Co.	14,050
Chicago Corp.	13,000
Richfield Oil Corp.	12,500
Honolulu Oil Co.	12,000

Basis of Ruling

O. Gordon Dell, then acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wrote the Senate Special Investigating Committee Aug. 15, 1956, that the NGORC contributions would be ruled non-deductible "if it is determined that one of its principal purposes was or is lobbying or attempting by propaganda or otherwise to promote or defeat legislation." The ruling would be based on Section 501 (c) (3) and 503 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Contributions to an organization "a substantial part of whose activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation" are made non-deductible by these sections.

The same part of the code was cited in a ruling Sept. 19, 1955, by the Internal Revenue Service which denied the tax-deductibility of contributions to the nationalist group, For America. Tax experts believe the NGORC ruling which is subject to appeal, and the earlier decision on For America may throw doubt on the tax status of other so-called educational groups, not registered under the lobbying law, whose activities may be construed as an attempt to influence legislation.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

The Senate Jan. 29 and the House Jan. 31 passed by voice votes different versions of a bill (S 637) to raise the \$150 million business loan authorization of the Small Business Administration. The Senate version called for a \$65 million increase; the House amended the bill to provide an \$80 million increase.

BACKGROUND -- S 637 was reported (S Rept 12) Jan. 25 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The House Banking Committee Jan. 28 reported a bill (HR 3109 -- H Rept 3) calling for an \$80 million increase until July 31, when the SBA's authorization expires. President Eisenhower Jan. 16 asked for increased business loan authority and SBA extension.

LABOR RACKETS INVESTIGATION

The Senate Jan. 30 adopted without opposition a resolution (S Res 74) setting up a Select Committee on Investigation of Improper Activities in Labor-Management Relations. The action resolved a jurisdictional conflict between the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and the Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee which had begun hearings on labor racketeering. (Weekly Report, p. 100)

Four members from each party and from each of the committees involved were named to the Select Committee. The members: from the Investigations Subcommittee, Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.); from the Labor Committee, John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.).

PROVISIONS -- As adopted, S Res 74:

Authorized the eight-man Select Committee to investigate "the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations of employees or employers" to the detriment of their and the public's interests; and to determine whether changes in law are needed to prevent such practices.

Directed the Committee to report by Jan. 31, 1958. Authorized \$350,000 for its expenses.

DEBATE -- Jan. 30 -- McClellan expressed hope that the investigation would, "with the cooperation of many high officials in labor, result in a bit of house-cleaning where it is needed."

BACKGROUND -- S Res 74, co-sponsored by the four ranking members of the two Committees, was introduced Jan. 29 and reported with minor amendments by the Senate Rules Committee (H Rept 44) Jan. 30.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Jan. 24 asked the Government Operations Committee to recommend that the Senate cite for contempt Frank W. Brewster, head of the Western Conference of the Teamsters Union (AFL-CIO). He had refused Jan. 19 to answer Subcommittee questions or produce financial records of the Conference, claiming the Subcommittee lacked authority to investigate such matters.

(For action by the AFL-CIO executive council, see Weekly Report, p. 145.)

INVESTIGATION FUNDS

The Senate Jan. 30 adopted resolutions authorizing \$2,729,291.45 for costs of investigations by its committees. The largest sum, \$350,000, was allotted the new Select Committee to investigate labor rackets. (See above) Other major authorizations:

Judiciary Committee subcommittees -- \$974,291.45, including \$289,291.45 for Internal Security, \$225,000 for Antitrust and Monopoly, \$100,000 for Constitutional Rights and \$90,000 for Immigration.

Armed Services -- \$190,000 for its Preparedness Subcommittee.

Banking and Currency -- \$190,000, including \$90,000 for housing investigations.

Government Operations -- \$210,000 for its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- \$275,000, including \$50,000 to investigate oil marketing.

Interior and Insular Affairs -- \$180,000.

Special Committees -- Four special committees were given brief extensions for their final reports: Corrupt Practices, April 30, \$60,000; Disarmament, June 30, \$30,000; Foreign Aid, June 30, \$75,000; Technical Assistance, Feb. 28.

The House Jan. 28 authorized \$305,000 for the Un-American Activities Committee and Jan. 30 gave the Government Operations Committee \$575,000 for probes.

MIDDLE EAST -- HOUSE

The House Jan. 30 passed, by a 355-61 roll-call vote, an amended joint resolution (H J Res 117) authorizing President Eisenhower to undertake a program of military and economic cooperation in the Middle East. Voting for passage were 188 Democrats and 167 Republicans; against it, 35 Democrats and 26 Republicans. (For voting, see chart p. 128) The action sent the resolution to the Senate where hearings are being held on a companion measure (S J Res 19). (See p. 132)

The House action was carried out under a closed rule (H Res 123), requested by the Foreign Affairs Committee and approved Jan. 29 by a 262-146 roll-call vote. Vote on the rule came after five hours of debate, during which Members of both parties decried a seeming "unwillingness" to "trust" the House to consider floor amendments. The sentiment was expressed repeatedly that although Members disliked the resolution they felt obliged to vote for it because of the psychological effect its defeat would have throughout the world.

A motion to recommit the resolution, made by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), was defeated by a 45-191 standing vote. Committee amendments were accepted by voice votes.

BACKGROUND -- The Foreign Affairs Committee held hearings throughout January on the President's Jan. 5 proposal. The Committee Jan. 24 approved the resolution, with five amendments, by a 24-2 vote. The dissenters reportedly were Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) and Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.). (See report, next page)

House Provisions

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, H J Res 117:

Authorized the President to cooperate with and assist any Middle East Nations desiring such assistance in developing economic and military strength to maintain their independence.

Authorized the President to employ United States armed forces as he deemed necessary to protect the independence of any Middle East nations requesting such aid against overt armed aggression, provided that the aid was carried out, to the greatest extent deemed practicable, through the United Nations.

Authorized the President to spend \$200 million, already appropriated for fiscal 1957, for economic and military assistance in the area, with no more than \$30 million to be allocated to any one nation.

Required the President to report to Congress on the program's progress twice each year.

Provided for expiration of the resolution when the President found Middle East peace and security were "reasonably assured," or by a concurrent resolution of Congress.

DEBATE -- Jan. 29 -- James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Scarcely ever had there been a resolution "which has so few friends that will get so many votes."

Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- The President "knows better than we the real situation," so "who are we to go contrary to (his) solemn judgment?"

Foreign Affairs Chairman Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.) -- Did not expect any long-range economic development programs to result from the resolution and had complete confidence in the Middle East study to be made by ex-Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.).

Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) -- Protested the \$200 million "blank-check authorization."

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- It appeared that "we are going to play 'Mother Cluck' to those nations we think need some mothering," but the record was silent as to which ones they were.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- Could not find "one constructive beginning of hope" in the Middle East policy.

Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.) -- Adoption of H J Res 117 would mean fulfilling "our position of destiny."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "Mr. Dulles is a luxury we can ill afford to maintain much longer."

Robert W. Hemphill (D S.C.) -- His constituents were "tired of being milked to finance a war when the world does not offer us anything for our help."

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- The Administration had "outsmarted Congress with a fine maneuver," since Congress dared not vote down the measure for fear some harm might be done the national interest.

Jan. 30 -- Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Supported mutual security but was "not for bribing any Arab dictator," because "they are always bidding to somebody else for more money."

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- A "foreshortened" world made more necessary than ever "the minding of our own business."

Bruce Alger (R Texas) -- Would vote against H J Res 117 because, by the haste for passage, "we only fool ourselves and weaken our form of government."

August E. Johansen (R Mich.) -- Would support H J Res 117, despite "definite misgivings and reservations," to "sustain and strengthen" the President's hand.

MIDEAST DOCTRINE REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 reported (H Rept 2) the joint resolution (H J Res 117) to authorize the President to undertake his program of economic and military cooperation in the Middle East. The Committee Jan. 24 voted 24-2 in favor of the resolution, with amendments. (Weekly Report, p. 101; House approval, provisions, p. 126)

While the report endorsed the "broad purpose and policy" of the plan, it said "positive and comprehensive measures" still were needed to deal with "other basic problems...not dealt with in the resolution."

It named these problems as: solution of the Arab-Israel controversy, resettlement of refugees and re-opening of the Suez Canal with adequate safeguards for the interests of its users. "Our country should lead in boldly pursuing and implementing policies and programs to bring peace, security, and economic stability to the Middle East," the report said.

The report said the President should prepare and present both to the United Nations and to Congress measures for dealing with these fundamental problems. The report added that "the Committee recognizes that this country cannot depend entirely on the United Nations for its own security, or the freedom and security of the world."

Discussing the much debated question of authority, the report said the resolution "does not detract from or enlarge the constitutional power and authority of the President...." and "does not delegate or diminish in any way the power and authority of the Congress to declare war...." The Committee did not seek to interpret the Constitution, the report said, but it viewed the resolution as "a declaration of the solidarity of the people of the United States expressed through their President and the Congress...."

The report reviewed the Soviet Union's "pattern of colonialism," said the heavy concentration of military forces along Russia's southern borders posed a constant threat and "erodes the will to resist." It said that the term "Middle East" had no precise definition, and a complete listing of countries "would restrict the freedom of action" of the United States.

For purposes of the resolution, the report said the definition offered by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles during a committee hearing would be accepted. Dulles defined the Middle East as "the area lying between and including Libya on the west, Pakistan on the east, Turkey on the north, and the Arabian Peninsula on the south." He said the Arabian Peninsula should include Ethiopia and the Sudan in Africa, and the terms "Middle East" and "Near East" were interchangeable.

The report said although the "greatest danger of Soviet aggression" was in "subversion from within," it appeared that "most nations of the Middle East would regard a formal commitment to oppose subversion as an assumption by the United States of a right to interfere in their internal affairs." "Subversion has to be fought from within," the report said.

A supplemental statement was filed by Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) in which he said he would support the resolution "with serious reservations" because of its "lack of any specific counteraction on our part to the danger of internal subversion."

CQ House Votes 2 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 4,5.)

Representatives Agree to Closed Rule on Mideast Resolution, Approve Eisenhower Proposal 355-61

2. H Res 123. A closed rule permitting the consideration of H J Res 117, President Eisenhower's Mideast Doctrine. Agreed to, 262-146 (D 118-95; R 144-51), Jan. 29, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 126)

3. H J Res 117. The President's Mideast Doctrine authorizing him to undertake a program of military and economic cooperation with Middle Eastern nations in order to counteract Communism. Agreed to, 355-61 (D 188-35; R 167-26), Jan. 30, 1957. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 126)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	2	3	Vote No.	2	3	Vote No.	2	3
Yea	262	355	Yea	118	188	Yea	144	167
Nay	146	61	Nay	95	35	Nay	51	26

2 3				2 3				2 3				2 3			
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				IDAHO				IOWA			
3 Andrews	(D)	N	Y	23 Doyle	(D)	Y	Y	1 Flynt	(D)	N	N	4 Adair	(R)	Y	Y
1 Baykin	(D)	Y	Y	19 Hollifield	(D)	N	N	3 Forrester	(D)	N	Y	5 Beamer	(R)	Y	Y
7 Elliott	(D)	Y	Y	17 King	(D)	Y	Y	9 Landrum	(D)	Y	Y	7 Bray	(R)	N	N
2 Grant	(D)	N	Y	26 Roosevelt	(D)	N	Y	7 Lanham	(D)	Y	Y	11 Brownson	(R)	N	N
9 Huddleston	(D)	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	(R)	N	Y	2 Pilcher	(D)	Y	Y	2 Halleck	(R)	Y	Y
8 Jones	(D)	Y	Y	25 Hillings	(R)	Y	Y	1 Preston	(D)	Y	Y	6 Harden	(R)	Y	Y
5 Rains	(D)	Y	Y	22 Holt	(R)	N	Y	6 Vinson	(D)	Y	Y	10 Harvey	(R)	Y	Y
4 Roberts	(D)	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	(R)	Y	Y					3 Nimitz	(R)	Y	Y
6 Selden	(D)	Y	Y	16 Jackson	(R)	Y	Y					9 Wilson	(R)	N	N
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb	(R)	N	Y	ILLINOIS				6 Coad	(D)	Y	Y
2 Udall	(D)	N	Y	15 McDonough	(R)	Y	Y	25 Gray	(D)	N	Y	5 Cunningham	(R)	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	(R)	Y	Y	20 Smith	(R)	N	Y	21 Mack	(D)	Y	Y	3 Gross	(R)	N	N
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				24 Price	(D)	Y	Y	8 Hoeven	(R)	Y	Y
1 Gathings	(D)	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	(D)	N	Y	16 Allen	(R)	Y	Y	7 Jensen	(R)	?	N
4 Harris	(D)	Y	Y	1 Rogers	(D)	Y	Y	17 Arends	(R)	Y	Y	4 LeCompte	(R)	Y	Y
5 Hays	(D)	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth	(R)	Y	Y	19 Chipfield	(R)	Y	Y	1 Schwengel	(R)	Y	Y
2 Mills	(D)	Y	Y	2 Hill	(R)	Y	Y	14 Keeney	(R)	N	N	2 Tolle	(R)	Y	Y
6 Norrell	(D)	Y	Y	CONNECTICUT				15 Mason	(R)	N	N	KANSAS			
3 Trimble	(D)	Y	Y	3 Cretella	(R)	Y	Y	18 Michel	(R)	Y	Y	5 Breeding	(D)	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				1 May	(R)	Y	Y	20 Simpson	(R)	Y	Y	1 Avery	(R)	Y	Y
2 Engle	(D)	N	Y	4 Morano	(R)	Y	Y	22 Springer	(R)	Y	Y	3 George	(R)	Y	Y
14 Hagen	(D)	Y	Y	5 Patterson	(R)	Y	Y	23 Vursell	(R)	Y	Y	4 Rees	(R)	Y	Y
11 McFall	(D)	N	Y	AL Sadlak	(R)	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County				2 Scrivner	(R)	N	Y
8 Miller	(D)	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown	(R)	Y	Y	7 Bowler	(D)	?	?	6 Smith	(R)	N	N
3 Moss	(D)	N	Y	DELAWARE				12 Boyle	(D)	Y	Y	KENTUCKY			
29 Sound	(D)	Y	Y	AL Haskell	(R)	Y	Y	1 Dawson	(D)	Y	Y	4 Chelf	(D)	?	?
5 Shelley	(D)	N	Y	FLORIDA				8 Gordon	(D)	Y	Y	1 Gregory	(D)	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	(D)	Y	Y	2 Bennett	(D)	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	(D)	Y	Y	2 Natcher	(D)	Y	Y
12 Sisk	(D)	N	Y	4 Fascell	(D)	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	(D)	Y	Y	7 Perkins	(D)	Y	Y
7 Allen	(R)	Y	Y	7 Haley	(D)	N	N	2 O'Hara	(D)	Y	Y	5 Spence	(D)	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	(R)	Y	Y	5 Harlong	(D)	N	Y	9 Yates	(D)	N	N	6 Watts	(D)	Y	Y
10 Gubser	(R)	Y	Y	8 Matthews	(D)	N	Y	3 Byrne	(R)	Y	N	3 Robison	(R)	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	(R)	Y	Y	6 Rogers	(D)	N	Y	13 Church	(R)	N	N	8 Siler	(R)	N	N
1 Scudder	(R)	Y	Y	3 Sikes	(D)	N	N	10 Collier	(R)	Y	N	LOUISIANA			
13 Teague	(R)	Y	Y	1 Cramer	(R)	Y	Y	4 McVey	(R)	N	N	2 Boggs	(D)	✓	Y
28 Unt	(R)	N	N	GEORGIA				11 Sheehan	(R)	Y	N	4 Brooks	(D)	Y	Y
30 Wilson	(R)	Y	Y	8 Blitch	(D)	Y	Y	INDIANA				1 Habert	(D)	N	Y
9 Younger	(R)	Y	Y	10 Brown	(D)	Y	Y	8 Denton	(D)	N	Y	8 Long	(D)	N	Y
				5 Davis	(D)	N	N	1 Madden	(D)	Y	Y				

† Antonio M. Fernandez died Nov. 7 following re-election Nov. 6. The vacancy will be filled by a special election scheduled for April 9, 1957.

CQ House Votes 2 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Nos. 4,5.)

2 3			2 3			2 3			2 3		
6 Morrison (D)	✓	2	NEBRASKA			5 Scott (D)	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y
5 Passman (D)	X	X	2 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	12 Shuford (D)	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y
7 Thompson (D)	N	?	3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	11 Whitener (D)	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	?
3 Willis (D)	N	Y	4 Miller (R)	N	N	10 Jonas (R)	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA		
MAINE			1 Weaver (R)	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA			1 McGovern (D)	N	N
2 Coffin (D)	Y	Y	NEVADA			AL Burdick (R)	N	N	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	AL Boring (D)	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	N	N	TENNESSEE		
3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE			OHIO			6 Bass (D)	N	N
MARYLAND			2 Bass (R)	Y	Y	9 Ashley (D)	N	Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	9 Davis (D)	?	Y
7 Friedel (D)	N	Y	NEW JERSEY			18 Hays (D)	X	N	4 Evins (D)	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	?	Y	11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y
5 Lankford (D)	Y	Y	10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	N	5 Loner (D)	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	21 Vanik (D)	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)	-	Y
6 Hyde (R)	Y	Y	4 Thompson (D)	N	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	13 Baumhart (R)	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	✓
MASSACHUSETTS			8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	TEXAS		
2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	14 Dellay (R)	Y	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	6 Dwyer (R)	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	N	Y	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y
7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y
8 Macdonald (D)	N	Y	2 Vacancy ††			5 Cleveland (R)	N	X	AL Dies (D)	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	11 Dennison (R)	Y	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	N	Y
11 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	15 Henderson (R)	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	2 Hass (R)	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y
10 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO			4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	15 Kilgore (D)	Y	Y
5 Heseltin (R)	Y	Y	AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	AL Vacancy †			23 Minshall (R)	N	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	N	N	NEW YORK			3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	11 Poage (D)	N	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	1 Scherer (R)	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	3 Becker (R)	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	X	N
MICHIGAN			37 Cole (R)	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA			16 Rutherford (D)	N	N
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	2 Derounian (R)	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	N
8 Bentley (R)	N	Y	26 Dooley (R)	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N	N
18 Broomfield (R)	Y	Y	27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y
10 Cederberg (R)	Y	Y	32 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain (R)	Y	Y	38 Keating (R)	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	?	12 Wright (D)	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	✓	?	33 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	1 Bulcher (R)	Y	Y	14 Young (D)	Y	Y
9 Griffin (R)	Y	Y	40 Miller (R)	Y	Y	OREGON			5 Alger (R)	N	N
4 Hoffman (R)	N	N	39 Osterlag (R)	Y	Y	3 Green (D)	N	N	UTAH		
3 Johansen (R)	N	Y	42 Pillion (R)	Y	Y	4 Porter (D)	N	Y	2 Dawson (R)	Y	Y
11 Knox (R)	N	Y	41 Rodwan (R)	Y	Y	2 Ullman (D)	Y	Y	1 Dixon (R)	Y	Y
7 McIntosh (R)	Y	Y	43 Reed (R)	N	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	VERMONT		
2 Meador (R)	N	Y	35 Rishman (R)	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA			AL Proity (R)	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			28 St. George (R)	Y	Y	25 Clark (D)	?	Y	VIRGINIA		
13 Diggs (D)	Y	Y	36 Taber (R)	Y	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	?	Y	4 Abbit (D)	N	Y
15 Dingell (D)	N	Y	31 Taylor (R)	✓	Y	11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y
17 Griffiths (D)	N	Y	1 Wainwright (R)	Y	Y	30 Holland (D)	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y
16 Lasinski (D)	Y	Y	29 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	21 Kelley (D)	?	?	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	Y	34 Williams (R)	?	?	26 Morgan (D)	?	?	9 Jennings (D)	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	?	Y	New York City			14 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	1 Robeson (D)	N	Y
MINNESOTA			8 Anuso (D)	Y	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	24 Buckley (D)	?	✓	17 Bush (R)	Y	Y	5 Tuck (D)	N	Y
9 Knutson (D)	N	N	11 Celler (D)	N	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	10 Brynhill (R)	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	7 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	23 Dollinger (D)	X	Y	8 Curtin (R)	Y	Y	WASHINGTON		
3 Wier (D)	N	N	19 Farstein (D)	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y
7 Andersen (R)	N	N	22 Healey (D)	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	?	?	6 Holtzman (D)	N	Y	27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	5 Haran (R)	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	✓	10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	23 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	3 Meck (R)	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	N	N	9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	7 James (R)	Y	Y	1 Pelly (R)	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			13 Multer (D)	N	N	24 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	6 Tollefsen (R)	Y	Y
1 Abernethy (D)	N	N	16 Powell (D)	N	Y	13 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	2 Westland (R)	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	14 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	16 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Smith (D)	N	Y	18 Santangelo (D)	N	Y	22 Soyler (R)	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	?	Y
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	20 Teller (D)	N	Y	18 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y
4 Williams (D)	N	N	21 Zelenko (D)	N	Y	19 Stauffer (R)	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	5 Bosch (R)	N	N	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y
MISSOURI			17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Philadelphia			1 Moore (R)	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	4 Neal (R)	N	Y
7 Brown (D)	Y	Y	25 Fino (R)	N	Y	3 Byrne (D)	N	Y	WISCONSIN		
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	4 Latham (R)	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	9 Johnson (D)	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	15 Ray (R)	Y	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	5 Reuss (D)	Y	Y
4 Christopher (D)	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA			5 Green (D)	N	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N
6 Hull (D)	N	Y	9 Alexander (D)	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND			7 Laird (R)	Y	Y
11 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	N	X
3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	N	N
2 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	6 Durham (D)	N	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA			2 Tewes (R)	N	Y
MONTANA			2 Fountain (D)	N	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	N	N	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y
2 Anderson (D)	N	N	8 Kitchin (D)	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	?	N	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y
1 Metcalf (D)	Y	N	7 Lennon (D)	N	N	5 Hemphill (D)	N	N	WYOMING		
									AL Thomson (R)	Y	Y

†† T. Miller died Dec. 26 following re-election Nov. 6.

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Week ending Feb. 1, 1957 -- PAGE 129

Committee Roundup

MILITARY DEFENSE PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the United States military defense program.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 28 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said he could not foresee any reduction in the current level of military spending. He said he was satisfied that the nation's defenses were adequate on the basis of budget spending estimates of \$38 billion. Wilson defended a recent Pentagon decision to require National Guard enlistees without prior military service to take six months of active duty training. He said what he termed "draft dodging" by joining the National Guard was "a sort of scandal during the Korean War." Wilson said the Guard no longer was "a draft dodging proposition," but "there was some carryover."

Jan. 29 -- Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker said Russia apparently had reneged on a promise to cut its military manpower by 1.2 million men. Brucker said the Soviet-Red Chinese bloc still maintained a "gigantic military machine" including 8.5 million ground troops.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, said the Army's request for \$11.3 billion was trimmed to \$9.7 billion before President Eisenhower sent his fiscal 1958 budget to Congress. He said the Army still would be able to carry out its worldwide missions "with an acceptable margin of safety."

Jan. 31 -- Adm. Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, said any naval war with the Soviet Union would be a "protracted hunting down and destroying" of Soviet submarines. Burke said Russia was believed to have more than 400 submarines and to be building toward a possible goal of 1,200.

Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles said U.S. air striking force "is much more powerful than it was a year ago." He said the reduction of the Air Force to 128 wings would "not materially affect the capability of our strategic forces." Quarles said the strategic fighter wings formerly needed to protect the relatively slow B-36 bombers, were not needed by the faster B-52 s currently going into service.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 28 -- Maj. Gen. E.A. Walsh, president of the National Guard Assn. of the U.S., said if the thousands of men who joined National Guard units which were alerted for active service during the Korean war "were trying to avoid military service, they certainly took a peculiar way of doing it."

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

HELD HEARING -- On the flow of Communist propaganda into the United States.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 30 -- Saul J. Mindell and Louis J. Doyle, Post Office Department attorneys, said about 900,000 peices of Communist propaganda were seized at U.S. ports in 1956, but that was only about 65-70 percent of the total of such material entering the U.S. The rest, they said, was not subject to confiscation because it did not break existing laws.

ARMY TEXTILE CONTRACTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On textile procurement practices in the Army Quartermaster Corps. (1956 Almanac, p. 735)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 29 -- Thomas DiGiacomo, Paterson, N.J., garment manufacturer, refused to tell investigators whether he had "paid off government personnel" in connection with government contracts worth more than \$9 million. DiGiacomo invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Robert F. Kennedy, Subcommittee's chief counsel, said the records of DiGiacomo's companies showed \$27,000 was paid to "fictitious firms or fictitious people" between Jan. 1, 1951 and March 3, 1954.

Attilio Yadevia, a former government inspector, said he had "never taken a bribe" after hearing testimony that his bank deposits since 1950 totaled \$12,753 more than his known earnings. He said the testimony about his income "comes out of the sun -- I can't figure it out."

Jan. 30 -- Mrs. Hetty G. Marine, former office manager for Madison Park Clothes Inc. of Paterson, one of DiGiacomo's firms, denied that she had made any payments to government inspectors.

Jan. 31 -- Elliott Sherman, former quartermaster Corps inspector said Madison Park Clothes had failed to return thousands of dollars worth of government-furnished materials left over from work on uniform contracts. He said DiGiacomo received a number of military uniform contracts after the materials had been discovered and returned to the government.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 30 -- The Army suspended five firms, four of them DiGiacomo's, involved in the Senate's military uniform inquiry from doing business with the Army. Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker said he took the action because witnesses connected with the concerns had invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.

JUNKETS

COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

ACTION -- Jan. 30 declined to grant blanket authority for House committees to travel abroad, but agreed to consider any specific foreign travel plans submitted by the committees. The Committee's action came as it approved a group of routine resolutions giving House committees special investigating powers not granted by general House rules. Several of the resolutions had requested authority for foreign travel. (Weekly Report, p. 22)

EX-PRESIDENTS' STAFFS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- Jan. 31 unanimously approved a bill (S 607) to give former Presidents \$25,000 a year for office staffs, free postage and office space. The bill also would provide \$10,000 annual pensions for widows of former Presidents. A similar measure was approved by the Senate in the 84th Congress, but died without House action.

CORN PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
HELD HEARING -- On proposed corn legislation.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 29 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson outlined a three-year program tied to the soil bank, with corn prices supported at \$1.24 a bushel -- about 70 percent of parity -- and planting allotments expanded from 37.3 million to 51 million acres. (The program was similar to the "base acreage" plan proposed in the 1956 farm bill which failed to muster the required two-thirds majority of corn producers voting in a December, 1956, referendum. (1956 Almanac, p. 375)) Benson said the Administration would be willing to accept a support floor of 70 percent of parity for the duration of the program, but thereafter supports would be discretionary from 0-90 percent.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 30 -- Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Marvin L. McLain, testifying before the House Agriculture Committee, said, "If it's necessary to put a floor under corn, we'll do it." McLain said he wanted to be "perfectly clear" that the Administration proposal would end all acreage limitations on corn when the soil bank expired in 1960 and thereafter would provide no fixed supports for corn.

BANKING LAWS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Banking Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On proposed legislation to amend and revise the statutes governing banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations. (Weekly Report, p. 26)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 28 -- Kenton R. Cravens, chairman of the Committee's special advisory panel and a St. Louis, Mo., bank president, said a proposal to restrict employees of federal regulatory agencies from taking jobs with banks they had supervised was "much too broad," and would "cut off one of the best sources of qualified personnel for the banking system." Cravens, who was Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in 1953-54, said he spoke for himself and not the panel in criticizing the provision. He said he endorsed sections of the bill making such hiring subject to agency regulation. He said the panel favored inclusion in the bill of provisions for tighter restrictions on stockholders' rights to inspect lists of national bank stockholders and for a study of assessments by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Jan. 29 -- President Earle Cocke of the American Bankers Assn. said the bill was "a landmark in our nation's financial history," but "more remains to be done" beyond its scope.

D. Emmert Brumbaugh, Pittsburgh, Pa., bank president, said ABA favored reducing assessments banks paid to the FDIC, and replacing the FDIC's three-man board of directors with an Administrator and a three-man advisory board.

Jan. 30 -- Ben DuBois, secretary of the Independent Bankers Assn., said federal supervisory agencies recently appeared to have become "friendly to what we might call system banking -- big organizations with many branches or subsidiaries." "We think the record shows that the Comptroller of the Currency is quick to grant branch banking permits and slow to curtail bank mergers," he said.

VETERANS' HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Veterans' Affairs.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On housing legislation.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 24 -- Ralph H. Stone, chief benefits director of the Veterans' Administration, said that unless the interest rate on veterans' home loans was raised veterans would be squeezed out of the market. Stone said VA was "reluctant" to recommend a higher interest rate for veterans' loans, but it "seemed unavoidable" in the face of an increasing shortage of mortgage financing at the existing 4.5 percent GI rate.

Jan. 25 -- Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole supported a request for an increase in the GI interest rate to 5 percent. Cole said that despite a shortage of mortgage money, the market was reflecting "the effectiveness" of an increase in FHA-insured mortgages.

Rep. George S. Long (D La.) said VA should not request an interest rate increase while direct loan money was still available.

Jan. 29 -- Milford A. Vieser of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J., said Congress should allow the interest rate on GI home loans to seek its own level in a free credit market. Vieser said he opposed as inflationary any expansion of the direct loan program or further stepping up of government GI mortgage purchases in secondary market operations.

Jan. 30 -- John F. Austin, president of the Mortgage Bankers Assn., said that unless the GI loan interest rate was increased the VA housing program would die.

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the President's economic report. (Weekly Report, p. 97)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 29 -- Percival F. Brundage, director of the Budget Bureau, said government spending must continue high until there was an agreement "for reduction and regulation of armaments under safeguarded inspection guarantees." Brundage said the Administration viewed a budget surplus as more desirable than a tax cut, while the economy was operating at high level. But he said if defense spending and the interest on the national debt stayed about the same, "I would hope that economic growth would produce a substantial surplus and enable us to give consideration to tax reductions in 1958 or 1959."

Jan. 30 -- A panel of five private and government economists predicted that over-all economic activity would be higher in 1957 than in 1956. The panelists said prices would continue upward in 1957 and there would be no significant new rise in over-all business. The group said very little rise in over-all economic activity would be necessary to make 1957's gross national product 3 to 3½ percent higher than the previous year's, as assumed in the economic report.

Members of the panel were Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Louis J. Paradiso, assistant director of the Commerce Department's Office of Business Economics; Martin Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board; George Katona, director of the University of Michigan's consumer survey program, and Oris V. Wells, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Agriculture Department.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 30 rejected two motions proposed by Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.) to speed action on civil rights legislation.

Hennings first moved to report an omnibus civil rights bill, including President Eisenhower's recommendations, to the full Committee. This was defeated 2-5. Hennings and Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) voted to report the bill; Sens. William Langer (R N.D.), Sam J. Ervin (D N.C.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) voted against the motion.

Hennings' second motion -- to limit hearings to two weeks -- was defeated 3-4. Hennings, O'Mahoney and Langer voted for the motion; Ervin, Johnston, Hruska and Watkins voted against it. After the meeting Hennings said he would begin hearings on the legislation Feb. 12.

AIR POWER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 issued a report based on 1956 hearings on the adequacy of United States air power. (1956 Almanac, p. 716)

The Subcommittee's three Democratic members sharply criticized the Administration's policies, but the Republican minority called their conclusions "unduly pessimistic." The majority report was signed by Subcommittee Chairman Stuart Symington (Mo.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.). The minority report was signed by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), who said ex-Sen. James H. Duff (Pa.), a subcommittee member during hearings, concurred.

The majority report concluded:

United States vulnerability to sudden attack had "increased greatly" in the past decade and would continue to increase.

Confusion and inefficiency in defense planning had resulted from "vacillating policies" regarding preparation for limited vs. unlimited war.

Defenses had been weakened by "failure to act on national intelligence information" and a "tendency to either ignore or underestimate Soviet military progress."

Russia exceeded the United States in the number of modern combat aircraft and was "rapidly closing the qualitative gap."

Financial considerations frequently were placed ahead of defense requirements, "to the serious damage of our airpower strength relative to that of Russia."

The strength of the strategic striking force was due largely to work "many years ago," but was declining in relation to growing Soviet striking capacity.

The public had failed to receive "accurate and timely information which it has the right to know."

The minority report said:

The majority's conclusions were "not sufficiently objective" and did not give sufficient weight to all testimony.

The United States "can never engage in a numbers race with Russia," but wanted balanced forces for "a visible deterrent" and quick retaliation.

The "Defense Establishment" never could be "in a state of perfection" because continuing scientific progress made for continual improvements.

MIDDLE EAST -- SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services, sitting together.

ACTION -- Jan. 29 approved, by a 30-0 vote, an amended proposal by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) calling for a complete review of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, beginning in January, 1946. Fulbright's original proposal, made Jan. 24, called for a review from 1952. (See below) The amended proposal requested the State Department to provide "a chronological statement, together with classified and unclassified supporting documents, telegrams and the like, of all the events that have contributed significantly to the present situation in the Middle East" since 1946. The proposal called for the information "as soon as possible," but said the Senate would not delay action on the President's Middle East resolution pending its receipt.

Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) of the Foreign Relations Committee received a letter during the voting session from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles stating that Dulles understood the proposal would "presumably expedite action" on the Middle East resolution, and that it would be "wholly free from the objections which I saw in an earlier proposal."

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On President Eisenhower's proposal for military and economic aid to the Middle East (S J Res 19). (For House action, see p. 126; for previous Senate hearings, see Weekly Report, p. 75)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 24 -- Dulles said: "If we have to pinpoint everything we propose to do, this program will not serve its purpose. If Congress is not willing to trust the President to the extent he asks, we can't win this battle."

Fulbright demanded that Dulles submit an official "white paper" justifying his conduct of American foreign policy in the Middle East.

Jan. 25 -- Dulles said he could not "think of anything that would more irreparably damage our relations" with England and France than a "white paper." He said its preparation would take "many months," and would "reopen all the old wounds." He said he questioned the wisdom of seeking British and French commitments in connection with the resolution, as suggested by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), because the British were cutting down on their military commitments and the French had commitments elsewhere.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 29 -- Fulbright introduced a resolution (S Res 80) on objectives the United States should pursue in the Middle East. They included: fostering unobstructed international trade, reduction of Arab-Israeli tensions, long-range economic development and reaffirmation of the right of individual or collective self-defense.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) offered amendments to bring S J Res 19 "into harmony with" the President's Jan. 5 message to Congress. They would require Presidential cooperation with Congress before introducing armed troops into any area.

Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) proposed a joint resolution (S J Res 45) which would have the President call on the UN General Assembly to establish immediately "a Special Commission on Arms Traffic in the Middle East," and would require him to recommend an economic program to "facilitate a settlement of the Suez dispute and the Arab-Israeli conflict." (For text of Mansfield speech, see p. 133)

Democratic Viewpoint

MANSFIELD REVIEWS U.S. POLICIES, DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST PROPOSALS

Following are excerpts from a Jan. 29 Senate speech by Assistant Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) in which he reviewed the world situation and discussed U.S. Mideastern policy from the point of view of the Democratic party:

I appreciate the efforts that the President has made to guide the course of American policy in these dangerous times. He is a man of peace and he has so impressed much of the rest of the world.

The Secretary of State, too, has worked tirelessly and selflessly to safeguard the interests of the United States as he sees those interests. With all due respect to both the President and the Secretary of State, however, it seems to me that the need for a constructive contribution to foreign policy from the Senate at this time is very great.

There is a need for the Senate to bring the whole international situation -- not merely the Middle East -- into perspective and to keep it in perspective. To the extent that the executive branch should fail to see the realities abroad which confront the nation, then the Senate must try to illuminate these realities. To the extent that we believe foreign policy as advanced by the executive branch is inadequate, ineffectual or ill-adapted to the needs of the nation, then it is incumbent upon us to state our beliefs. It is incumbent on us to dissent. And it is incumbent on us to advise constructive alternatives when we do dissent.

These powers of the Senate in foreign relations are far-reaching powers. They should always be exercised with restraint and care. When necessary, however, they must be exercised.

MANY DIFFICULT SITUATIONS

We are confronted not merely with one difficult situation in the world, that of the Middle East. We are confronted with many and all must be faced. Some of these situations are critical, as is the case in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Others, dormant for the moment, may become critical or more so in the near future. That is true, I believe, of the situation in Western Europe and the Far East.

Still others, like that in Latin America, are what I would regard as neglected situations. Finally, there are those areas of the world which represent, in my opinion, improved situations. I would include in this category southeast Asia and parts of North Africa.

I have been deeply disturbed by the manner in which the Administration has handled Middle Eastern developments. There were steps recommended months ago which had they been taken might well have prevented the outbreak of the Suez conflict. They were not taken or taken too late. Each delay has acted to increase the dangers in that region and the potential cost of meeting the dangers. In this resolution which the President sent to us, we now have the cumulative price of inaction, of empty campaign slogans of peace where there was no peace.

It is a heavy price. It may now involve the commitment of American military strength of unforeseen dimensions to the Middle East. It may now involve the beginning of military and economic assistance activities in new and perhaps questionable channels in that region. The Administration does not even guess at the ultimate scope or cost of these activities.

I have never opposed economic or military assistance to other nations if, in my judgment, it held realistic promise of promoting responsible stable government, peace and international commerce, with consequent benefit to this nation. It is still not clear, however, that the changes in the foreign aid legislation as sought in the President's resolution will serve that purpose.

Further, the resolution ignores the immediate difficulties which have upset peace in the Middle East -- the Suez situation

and the Arab-Israeli dispute. It may even act to intensify these difficulties.

Speaking for myself, Mr. President, I desire to make clear that I believe action by this government -- cooperative and constructive action by the President and the Congress -- in Middle Eastern crisis is essential. I want to make equally clear, however, that I do not believe that the proposal presented by the executive branch in its original form provided for that kind of action.

Before work on the President's resolution is concluded by the Congress, I hope that we will have acted to make clear the following points:

- 1. That this country will not stand idly by if there is Communist aggression in that area and that such aggression, if it comes, will be met within our constitutional processes.

- 2. That this country will sustain with such material aid as may be needed the efforts of the United Nations Emergency Force to maintain the truce in the Middle East.

- 3. That any new air programs -- military or economic -- in the Middle East are only stop-gap unless they are related in some manner to easing the economic and political difficulties that have been caused by the Suez dispute, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the other basic problems of the area.

- 4. That this country will redouble its efforts through the United Nations to curb a principal cause of the intensification of the crisis in the Middle East -- Soviet and other arms traffic.

No less critical than developments in the Middle East is the situation in Eastern Europe. The display of courage in Hungary has evoked universal admiration. The growing pressure for freedom in Poland and elsewhere, and even in Russia, has astonished those who believed that only military force applied from without could shake the grip of tyranny within the Soviet enclave.

PEACEFUL GOVERNMENTS

Our interest with respect to Eastern Europe, our fundamental interest, is in the building up of stable, responsible and humane governments -- peaceful governments -- which can take their rightful place in a peaceful Europe and in a world of peace. This task of building lies preponderantly with the peoples of Eastern Europe and each will bring to it those unique characteristics which are the marks of nationhood.

What we and others do or fail to do in our policies, however, will have an impact on the process. Our policies will hasten or delay the building. It is time to recognize that we are dealing not only with the monolithic structure of international Communism in that region. We are also dealing with a many-sided situation in which old, new and frequently obscure political forces are at work.

It is time to note, and to note carefully, that political developments in Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland are following different patterns and that those which are likely to take place in Bulgaria, Rumania and elsewhere may be equally dissimilar.

It is time to find out why. It is time to develop policies which recognize these differences, policies which in each case offer the best hope of the emergence of stable, responsible, humane and peaceful governments. A single policy, a single attitude towards the entire region of Eastern Europe, in my opinion, no longer serves the interests of the United States.

It is time, too, to consult intensively and to cooperate closely with the nations of Western Europe on this matter.

The concern of the European democracies in the satellite countries of Eastern Europe is more direct and it is deeper than

ours. Developments in Eastern Europe are closely linked with the central problem of Western Europe -- the unification of Germany. The time may be rapidly approaching when there will arise the greatest challenge since the end of World War II. When that moment comes, I hope the Administration will be prepared for it and will have the courage to face it. It may be the last chance in this century to insure a lasting peace and the survival of recognizable human civilization on earth.

This nation must redouble its efforts to encourage a deepening unity in Western Europe. Further, this nation must maintain and strengthen its ties with that region.

I do not accept the bland assurances of this Administration that all is right with these ties. It is true that a common revulsion against the Soviet atrocities in Hungary has brought the nations of the Western world once again more closely together. To equate this momentary seeking of sanctuary on common ground with genuine unity, however, to assume that it is evidence that all is right with that unity, borders on the irresponsible.

I have said it many times and I repeat it now: The unity of the Western nations, welded in the agony of two wars, supported at enormous cost by the people of the United States, is in grave danger. If it is to hold, it must be sustained by something more than a common revulsion, by something more than a common fear of Soviet brutality.

Unless this unity rests on a mutual appreciation of its vital necessity to each, unless there is a will to cooperation in the solution of common problems and the national forbearance which makes cooperation possible, unless there is inspired leadership toward new goals of common progress -- unless these positive elements are present, the process of disintegration will go on.

FAR EAST DANGERS

If there are grave dangers in Western Europe others are buried in the Far East. A calm appears to have settled over that region and a silence amounting virtually to censorship has characterized the Administration's handling of developments in that region. We may well ask ourselves, of what is the calm composed? What is the significance of the silence?

The calm Mr. President, is composed of three tenuous truces -- the truce in Korea, the truce in Formosa and the truce in Indochina. These are truces which act to maintain an unstable status quo in the Far East but they settle nothing.

How long will the calm last? Will the urge to unification in Korea, in Indochina, soon put an end to it? What of the continuing threat to Formosa? What is likely to emerge from the vast and churning maw of the Communist mainland?

We do not even begin, Mr. President, to have adequate insight into these and other important questions concerning the Far East.

In Latin America, from which I have recently returned, our relations are still, on the whole, friendly. Over the years of the good neighbor policy, a substantial reserve of goodwill was established.

The reserve, however, is not inexhaustible and in recent years we have used up much of it. Our relations are suffering from neglect and ineptitude in their administration. What is needed is a broad advance to new ground in the cooperation of the Western Hemisphere so that this cooperation will yield greater progress and greater satisfaction to all the peoples of the Americas.

Elsewhere in the world, in Southeast Asia, South Asia and Africa, there has been some improvement in the understanding of the executive branch both in regard to the realities of these situations and as to the measures of policy for meeting them.

Continuing improvement in our relations with Southeast Asia and these other so-called under-developed areas, however, cannot be taken for granted. These relations require constant and sensitive cultivation if they are to grow to mutual advantage. A key

factor in these relations are the aid programs which are now under study by a committee of the Senate. From personal knowledge of the operation of these programs in Asia, I know that they are in great need of adjustment if they are to help rather than hinder our relations in that part of the world.

I do not believe, Mr. President, that we are using the influence of the United States (with care, restraint and economy) when we permit dangerous and largely unnecessary divisions to disrupt our relations with Western Europe. We are not using our influence wisely when we pursue in the Middle East what appears to be, not a policy of isolation, not a policy of internationalism, but a policy of isolated internationalism.

We are not using it wisely when expensive aid programs begin to work at cross-purposes, as in India and Pakistan. We are not using it wisely when these aid programs tend to produce dependency rather than independence in other countries, when they become the means for irresponsible governments to prolong their irresponsibility to their peoples.

We are not using it wisely when the multiple agencies of the executive branch pull in different directions in foreign relations.

We are not using it wisely when public relations is substituted for policy-making.

There is a desperate need to streamline and coordinate the operations of the numerous departments and agencies engaged in foreign activities. There is a need throughout the executive branch to talk less and to do more.

There is a need to return not only the formulation of foreign policy but its conduct to where it belongs -- to the President and his Secretary of State. There is a need, finally, to encourage the flow of new blood and new ideas -- some of which I trust will be Democratic -- into foreign policy.

And beyond all else, there is a need for clear, continuous and constructive leadership from the President of the United States -- leadership which will point the way toward peace in a world where there is no peace.

PERSONAL MANDATE

Few men, Mr. President, in our history as a nation have ever been in a better position to provide that kind of leadership than Mr. Eisenhower. He begins his second term with a great personal mandate from the people of the United States. He has the confidence of the peoples of many nations, not excluding those in Eastern Europe.

He is a Republican, but his reputation and much of his achievement were registered under Democratic administrations. Not eligible for re-election, he can raise the office of the Presidency beyond politics. He has, in short, an unparalleled opportunity to perform a great and lasting service to this nation and to the entire world.

Let him lead from the generalities of peace which characterized his first Administration and his recent inaugural address to the realities of peace in this, his second Administration. If he does so lead, he will not lack for responsible cooperation from the Democratic majority in Congress.

We are not using it wisely if drift, dodge and delay replace decision.

We are not using it wisely when old policies are persisted in after they have outlived their usefulness.

These are some of the ills of our foreign policy as I see them, Mr. President. They suggest their own remedies. There is a need to restore and to strengthen close working relationships with independent democratic countries abroad, on the basis of mutuality of interest and mutuality of sacrifice. There is a need to complete the various studies of foreign aid now in progress as rapidly as possible and, if I may emphasize the point, to apply the findings of these studies in legislative and administrative action.



COMPARISON OF DEMOCRATIC, GOP PROPOSALS

President Eisenhower's Jan. 28 special education message asked Congress to authorize a four-year, \$1.3 billion program of federal grants to the states for school construction. The President said the measure should "be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration" on which school aid foundered in 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 411; 1957 Presidential message, Weekly Report, p. 137)

The program outlined by Mr. Eisenhower was similar to the five-year \$1.25 billion program he proposed in 1956. By condensing it into four years, he honored a 1956 campaign pledge to try to make up for time lost by Congress' failure to approve it in 1956.

In presenting his 1957 proposal, Mr. Eisenhower again said federal school aid should be considered an "emergency measure," designed only to "stimulate" state and local efforts and not to deprive the states and communities of responsibility for control of education. As in 1956, he proposed that school construction aid be based on "school-age population, relative financial ability to meet school needs and the total effort within the states to provide funds for public schools."

Democratic Bill

The President's system of allocating funds ran counter to the system proposed by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) in the 84th Congress and reintroduced by him at the beginning of the 85th. Kelley's bill (HR 1) would base allotments on relative school-age population and state funds would be matched uniformly on a per-pupil basis. The 84th Congress Kelley bill called for a four-year, \$1.6 billion program, under his 1957 proposal the total would be increased to \$3.6 billion, to be spent over a six-year period.

Debate in the 84th Congress centered on the Kelley bill, which was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee in 1955 -- before the President submitted his own recommendations to Congress. When the bill came to the House floor in June, 1956, a Republican effort to recommit it and insert the Administration's proposals was defeated on a 158-262 roll-call vote (D 9-215; R 149-47).

The House rejected the Kelley bill by a 194-224 roll call, after adopting an amendment sponsored by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) to deny federal aid to states operating racially segregated schools. The Powell amendment previously had been rejected by the Committee. The vote on the Powell amendment was 225-192, with 148 Republicans and 77 Democrats voting for its inclusion, 46 Republicans and 146 Democrats opposing it. On final passage 74 Republicans and 119 Democrats voted for the bill, 119 Republicans and 105 Democrats against it.

In the Senate legislation did not clear the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. However, House opponents of the Powell amendment predicted inclusion of a civil rights rider would doom a school bill in the upper chamber.

As in 1956, the Administration and Kelley proposals will form the basis for Congressional consideration of general school aid in 1957. Debate likely will hinge on the allotment formula -- the major substantive difference between the two bills -- and on racial integration. Powell Jan. 29 said there was "absolutely" no chance that school aid legislation could be brought up without a fight to make integration a condition for federal grants.

Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which handles school bills, has indicated he will wait for House action before tackling the school issue. But Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Jan. 29, following a White House conference, said the Senate might act first.

In the House, two committees must act on school legislation. Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) of the Education and Labor Committee Jan. 31 appointed Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) to head a school aid subcommittee. An attempt to limit his power to appoint subcommittee chairmen previously was thwarted. (Weekly Report, p. 100) The Rules Committee, which kept the earlier Kelley bill from the floor for nearly a year, probably will not be any more sympathetic to school legislation in this Congress. It has only one new member, Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.). Its Chairman, Howard W. Smith (D Va.), voted against a rule for the school bill in 1956.

COMPARISON OF LEGISLATION

A comparison of major features of the Administration and Kelley bills:

Federal Grants

- **KELLEY BILL** -- Authorize \$600 million annually for six years. Allotments would be based on the school-age population of each state and its ratio to total U.S. population. Total federal payments to a state could not exceed one-half the cost of constructing all the projects in the state assisted under the program. Remainder of funds could come from state or local sources.

- **ADMINISTRATION BILL** -- Authorize \$325 million annually for four years. Allotments would be based on the ratio of state income per school-age child to that of the nation as a whole. A state's allotment would be reduced if its "effort index" -- ratio of school expenditures per public school pupil to income per school-age child -- fell below the national effort index. However, the state effort index would be considered equal to the national effort index if the state's dollar expenditures per student were not less than the national average. The formula for federal-state fund matching would, like the allotment formula, be based on the ratio of state to national income per school-age child. The maximum federal share for any state would be 66-2/3 percent, the minimum 33-1/3 percent. In the first year of the program, the matching requirement could be met by state or local funds. Subsequently, state matching would be required. Under this plan the wealthiest states would put up \$2 for each \$1 they received, while the poorest states would get \$2 for each \$1 they put up.

Purchase of Obligations

• **KELLEY BILL** -- Authorize, over a four-year period, \$300 million to provide initial capital to permit federal purchase of local school construction bonds where the local groups were unable to obtain reasonable financing from other sources. The total amount of bonds purchased could not exceed \$750 million, would have to be paid off in 30 years. No more than 15 percent of the annual federal appropriation would be available for purchase of the obligations of local educational agencies in any one state. The bill would create a revolving fund to be used in purchasing bonds.

• **ADMINISTRATION BILL** -- Authorize \$750 million for school bond purchase over a four-year period. Allocations would be based on relative school-age population. No revolving fund would be established. The required interest rate would be slightly higher than under the Kelley bill.

Credit Assistance

• **KELLEY BILL** -- Authorize, over a four-year period, federal advances to insure up to \$6 billion worth of bonds to back the credit of local school districts for a type of installment financing of school buildings in which the federal government would insure construction obligations. A reserve fund would be established to which states and federal government would contribute an amount equal to one-half the annual debt service on obligations supported by the fund.

• **ADMINISTRATION BILL** -- Similar to Kelley bill, but aggregate appropriations could not exceed \$150 million. No limit would be placed on the total amounts of bonds insured.

Other Provisions

• **ADMINISTRATION BILL** -- Authorize a four-year, \$20 million program to assist states in planning school construction and financing.

Both bills carry a provision requiring payment of locally prevailing wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

Not included in either bill were the following requests which appeared in the President's special message:

• Additional funds for research by the U.S. Office of Education.

• Appropriation of the \$650 million authorized by the 84th Congress to state committees on education beyond the high school level.

• A three-year, \$2.5 million program of grants to the states for planning education beyond high school.

In addition to the Kelley and Administration bills, other education measures have been introduced in the Senate and House. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) has proposed a comprehensive program dealing with school construction, juvenile delinquency, youth conservation programs, scholarship aid and tax credits for tuition payments (S 867-872). Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) is the author of bills (HR 2886-2889, H J Res 159) providing for the return of 1 percent of each state's personal and corporate income tax receipts for use for educational purposes within the state, a proposal rejected 168-250 (D 61-162; R 107-88) when offered as an amendment to the 1956 bill. Sens. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) are co-authors of a proposal (S 365) for a four-year, \$1.6 billion program similar to the Administration plan.

Administration Bill Introduced

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and 10 co-sponsors Jan. 29 introduced a bill (S 889) embodying the Administration's school program. In the House the Administration bill (HR 3986) was introduced by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R Pa.).

In introducing his bill, Smith said he hoped it would receive "strong bipartisan support." He said it was "clearly detrimental to the national interest to permit conditions to persist where approximately 2.3 million pupils are enrolled in excess of the normal capacity of the existing public-school facilities.... The current classroom deficit must be dealt with quickly through an emergency program of federal assistance to the states and communities."

Other Congressional comments on the Administration program:

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- "While he was tardy in recognizing the need, the President apparently now is firmly convinced that the classroom shortage has reached epidemic proportions.... However, one could now wish that the President would back up his awareness with something more than the token aid contained in his latest proposal...."

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- "There are no problems in school construction, teacher training, teacher salaries or educational planning which the states cannot meet by their own resources, if they wish to preserve a federal republic. There are no problems in education for which we can ask or take any funds from a government with a debt of approximately \$270 billion, an annual interest cost of \$8 billion and no plans for debt retirement in sight."

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- "I want to see our taxpayers protected before I vote upon this or any other bill for federal funds to aid the construction of schools. I see no reason why Colorado should build schools for those states which are unwilling to make the same effort and sacrifice that we do. This is the purpose of the 'effort' formula" in the Administration bill.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- The Administration program "would send a disproportionate amount of federal aid funds south of the Mason-Dixon line" and would "reward the South, where school financial resources often have been dissipated through the dual system which calls for separate school buildings for white and colored students."

House Subcommittee Named

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) Jan. 31 was named Chairman of the House Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee. Other Subcommittee Members: Democrats Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.) and Republicans Ralph W. Gwinn (N.Y.), Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (N.J.) and Harry G. Haskell Jr. (Del.). Haskell, a freshman was the only Subcommittee Member who did not serve on the Committee in the 84th Congress.

Of the remaining six Subcommittee Members, all but Gwinn voted for passage of the Kelley bill and against inclusion of the Powell amendment in 1956. Bailey, Gwinn and Frelinghuysen voted to substitute the Administration bill for the Kelley bill. Only Gwinn voted for an amendment, which he sponsored, to finance school construction by returning to the states 1 percent of their federal income taxes for the preceding year.

The Complete Text . . .

PRESIDENT ASKS \$1.3 BILLION FOR SCHOOLS IN FOUR YEARS

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In several previous messages to the Congress, I have called attention to the status of American education -- to accomplishments of the past and to certain problems which deeply involve the national interest and welfare.

Today, more Americans are receiving a higher level of education than ever before. Progress has been made in building more and better schools and in providing more and better teachers. And yet problems in education still persist, and time has more clearly defined their scope and nature.

The educational task in this country is basically a state and local responsibility. Looking ahead, that task is unprecedented in its sheer magnitude. Elementary and secondary schools already are overflowing under the impact of the greatest enrollment increase in our history. The number of pupils in public schools has increased by 5½ million in the past five years, and will further increase by about six million in the next five years.

We have already reached an all-time peak in enrollment in colleges and universities. Yet, in the next 10 to 15 years, the number of young people seeking higher education will double, perhaps even triple.

Increasing enrollments, however, by no means represent the whole problem. Advances in science and technology, the urgency and difficulty of our quest for stable world peace, the increasing complexity of social problems -- all these factors compound our educational needs.

One fact is clear. For the states, localities, and public and private educational institutions to provide the teachers and buildings and equipment needed from kindergarten to college, to provide the quality and diversity of training needed for all our young people, will require of them in the next decade the greatest expansion of educational opportunity in our history. It is a challenge they must meet.

State and local responsibility in education nurtures freedom in education, and encourages a rich diversity of initiative and enterprise as well as actions best suited to local conditions. There are, however, certain underlying problems where states and communities -- acting independently -- cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough, and where Federal assistance is needed. But the Federal role should be merely to facilitate -- never to control -- education.

Teachers

Solutions to all the other problems in education will be empty achievements indeed if good teaching is not available. It is my earnest hope that the states and communities will continue and expand their efforts to strengthen the teaching profession.

Their efforts already have accomplished much. Progress has been made in reducing the teacher shortage. There are encouraging increases in the number of persons training to teach and the proportion of those so trained who enter the profession. Still, this year, thousands of emergency teachers with substandard certificates had to be employed. Far more needs to be done in our various communities to enhance the status of the teacher -- in salary, in community esteem and support -- and thereby attract more people to the profession and, equally important, retain those who bear so well the trust of instructing our youth.

Office of Education

By providing statistics and analyses on trends in education, and by administering other services, the U.S. Office of Education performs a valuable role in helping public and private educational institutions better to perform their tasks.

A significant first step was taken last year toward strengthening the Office of Education. The appropriation for the Office was increased to implement a cooperative research program, and to expand statistical and professional advisory services and studies.

This year I am asking for increases in funds for these activities, because they hold such promise for real progress toward solving some of the basic and long-standing problems in education.

Education Beyond the High School

If the states, localities and public and private educational institutions are successfully to meet, in the next decade, the increasing needs for education beyond the high school, their effort must begin now. The Federal Government, however, can take certain appropriate steps to encourage such action.

Already the Congress has enacted legislation for long-term loans by the Housing and Home Finance Agency to help colleges and universities expand their dormitory and other self-liquidating facilities.

Last year I appointed a Committee on Education Beyond the High School, composed of distinguished educational and lay leaders, to study and make recommendations in this field. The Committee's interim report of last November delineates issues that should have the most careful attention.

It pointed out that much more planning is needed at the state level to meet current and future needs in education beyond the high school. The Congress at the past session enacted Public Law 813, which authorized Federal funds to help the states establish state committees on education beyond the high school. The funds, however, were not appropriated. I recommend that the Congress now appropriate the full amount authorized under this legislation.

The state committees can do much to promote discussion, define problems and develop recommendations. Their recommendations, however, must be supplemented by detailed plans to meet specific needs for expansion of physical facilities, enlargement of faculties and other adjustments which may provide new or different institutions. Such detailed planning requires the coordinated effort of both public and private education in each state -- and time, personnel and funds.

I recommend that the Congress amend Public Law 813 so as to authorize grants to the states of \$2.5 million a year for three years for these purposes.

Federal Aid for School Construction

Of all the problems in education, one is most critical. In 1955, and again last year, I called attention to the critical shortage of classrooms in many communities across the country. The lack of physical facilities is a temporary emergency situation in which Federal assistance is appropriate. Unquestionably, a very considerable portion of the shortage is due to World War II restrictions on all types of civil construction including schools. With Federal help the states and communities can provide the bricks and mortar for school buildings, and there will be no federal interference with local control of education.

I again urge the Congress to act quickly upon this pressing problem.

Today there are enrolled in our public schools about 2-1/4 million children in excess of the normal capacity of the buildings in use. These children are forced to prepare for the future under the handicap of half-day sessions, makeshift facilities or grossly overcrowded conditions. Further, many classrooms which may not be overcrowded are too old or otherwise inadequate. They should be promptly replaced.

The need for Federal assistance in eliminating this shortage is not theory, but demonstrated fact. It cannot now be said -- realistically -- that the states and communities will meet the need. The classroom shortage has been apparent for a number of years, and the states and communities have notably increased their school building efforts. Each year, for several years, they have set a new record in school construction. And yet, in the face of a vast expansion in enrollments each year, many areas are making inadequate progress in reducing the shortage accumulated over many past years. The rate of state and local construction is spotty, with noticeable lags in areas where needs are expanding most rapidly.

School Aid Legislation - 4

I propose, therefore, a comprehensive program of Federal assistance. The program is designed to accomplish in four years what last year's proposal would have done in five, since one year has already been lost. I urge the Congress to authorize:

(1) Federal grants to the states for school construction, at the rate of \$325 million a year for four years, a total of \$1.3 billion.

(2) The authorization of \$750 million over the four-year period for Federal purchase of local school construction bonds when school districts cannot market them at reasonable interest rates. These loan funds would be made available to the states on the basis of school-age population. The state educational agency would determine the priority of local school districts for Federal loans based on their relative need for financial aid in the construction of needed school facilities.

(3) Advances to help provide reserves for bonds issued by state school-financing agencies. This would facilitate the issuance of these bonds to finance schools which would be rented and eventually owned by local school districts.

(4) The expenditure of \$20 million in matching grants to states for planning to strengthen state and local school construction programs.

As I indicated in my message on the State of the Union, I hope that this school construction legislation can be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration.

Certain basic principles must govern legislation on Federal grants for school construction, if they are to serve the cause of education most effectively.

First, the program must be recognized as an emergency measure designed to assist and encourage the states and communities in catching up with their needs. Once the accumulated shortage is overcome, if state and local autonomy in education is to be maintained, the states and communities must meet their future needs with their own resources and the Federal grant program must terminate. The states and communities already are building schools at a rate which clearly shows their ability to do this.

Second, Federal aid must not infringe upon the American precept that responsibility for control of education rests with the states and communities. School construction legislation should state this policy in no uncertain terms.

Third, Federal aid should stimulate greater state and local efforts for school construction. Many states now make no contribution to school construction, and in some states which do contribute the amount is relatively small. Further, to increase total funds for school construction, Federal grants should be matched by state-appropriated funds after the first year of the program.

Fourth, the allocation of Federal funds among the states should take into account school-age population, relative financial ability to meet school needs and the total effort within the states to provide funds for public schools. An allocation system based solely on school-age population would tend to concentrate Federal aid in wealthy states most able to provide for their own needs. An allocation system which provides more assistance to states with the greatest financial need will help reduce the shortage more quickly and more effectively.

Fifth, in distributing grants under this program within each state, priority should be given to local districts with the greatest need for school facilities and the least local financial ability to meet the need.

In a Nation which holds sacred the dignity and worth of the individual, education is first and foremost an instrument for serving the aspirations of each person. It is not only the means for earning a living, but for enlarging life -- for maintaining and improving liberty of the mind, for exercising both the rights and obligations of freedom, for understanding the world in which we live.

Collectively, the educational equipment of the whole population contributes to our national character -- our freedom as a Nation, our national security, our expanding economy, our cultural attainments, our unremitting efforts for a durable peace.

The policies I have recommended in education are designed to further these ends.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 28, 1957.

Tentative School Aid Allotments

School Age Population-- 1954 (Thousands)	KELLEY BILL		ADMINISTRATION BILL		State Matching Requirements* (Thousands)
	Total Federal Allotment (Thousands)	Federal Allotment Total (Thousands)	Federal Allotment Per Child		
Ala.	827	\$13,453	\$11,148	\$13.48	\$ 5,573
Ariz.	234	3,807	2,524	10.79	1,692
Ark.	490	7,971	6,620	13.51	3,310
Calif.	2,540	41,319	14,180	5.58	28,364
Colo.	333	5,417	3,009	9.04	2,989
Conn.	441	7,174	2,011	4.56	4,023
Del.	77	1,253	381	4.95	762
D.C.	148	2,408	1,333	9.01	1,333
Fla.	703	11,436	6,309	8.97	5,437
Ga.	944	15,356	11,926	12.63	5,962
Idaho	156	2,538	1,801	11.54	1,009
Ill.	1,867	30,371	11,125	5.96	22,253
Ind.	943	15,340	8,021	8.51	8,965
Iowa	592	9,630	5,813	9.82	4,849
Kan.	438	7,125	3,744	8.55	3,635
Ky.	767	12,477	8,917	11.63	4,458
La.	746	12,135	9,204	12.34	4,601
Maine	207	3,367	1,932	9.33	1,311
Md.	572	9,305	4,496	7.86	5,809
Mass.	975	15,861	6,782	6.96	10,779
Mich.	1,573	25,588	12,102	7.69	16,233
Minn.	710	11,550	7,047	9.93	5,742
Miss.	600	9,760	7,772	12.95	3,885
Mo.	846	13,762	5,885	6.96	6,424
Mont.	147	2,391	1,405	9.56	1,242
Neb.	297	4,831	2,856	9.62	2,493
Nev.	43	699	203	4.72	406
N.H.	118	1,920	1,074	9.10	932
N.J.	1,046	17,016	5,489	5.25	10,980
N.M.	214	3,481	2,643	12.35	1,321
N.Y.	3,024	49,192	15,765	5.21	31,535
N.C.	1,123	18,270	14,615	13.01	7,306
N.D.	159	2,586	2,013	12.66	1,006
Ohio	1,866	30,355	11,321	6.07	16,352
Okla.	527	8,573	5,998	11.38	3,496
Ore.	359	5,840	3,099	8.63	3,368
Pa.	2,315	37,659	18,803	8.12	22,898
R.I.	164	2,668	886	5.40	1,316
S.C.	646	10,509	8,727	13.51	4,363
S.D.	159	2,586	1,881	11.83	982
Tenn.	846	13,762	10,144	11.99	5,071
Texas	2,027	32,974	19,842	9.79	13,846
Utah	200	3,253	2,317	11.59	1,287
Vt.	89	1,448	1,007	11.31	597
Va.	849	13,811	9,275	10.92	6,018
Wash.	553	8,996	4,298	7.77	5,663
W.Va.	530	8,622	6,699	12.64	3,349
Wis.	806	13,111	7,365	9.14	7,153
Wyo.	72	1,171	674	9.36	622
Alaska	33†	537	487	13.51	487
Guam	13	211	189	13.51	94
Puerto Rico	774	12,591	10,551	13.51	5,275
Hawaii	130	2,115	1,171	9.01	1,171
Virgin Islands	9†	146	121	13.51	60
Total**	36,844	\$600,000	\$325,000	\$ 8.81	\$320,087

† 1953 figures.

* Minimum funds required to match full federal allotment.

** Figures will not add to totals because of rounding and because American Samoa and the Canal Zone were not included in table.

WHOLE FARMS RECEIVE SOIL BANK PAYMENTS

When Congress passed the Soil Bank bill in 1956, commentators and cartoonists alluded to the possibility that some farmers might stop farming altogether and receive all their income from government payments for land retired from production. That very thing has happened, and, according to a survey of opinion by Congressional Quarterly, Congress is satisfied with the result.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Jan. 7 told the House Agriculture Committee: "The 1956 participation (in the Soil Bank) indicates that in some cases whole farms are being put in the Conservation Reserve or into a combination of the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve. If this occurs on a voluntary basis, as under the present program, it is all to the good."

The Conservation Reserve is a long-term program to cut back production of crops in general by shifting acreage to conservation uses. The Acreage Reserve is a short-term program to reduce surpluses of the six "basic crops" -- wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts, and rice -- by adjusting acreages below established allotments. Together, they constitute the Soil Bank program (1956 Almanac, p. 375).

Department of Agriculture figures show 2,536 Soil Bank contracts signed during the 1956 contract period involving all eligible land on the farm. Those 2,536 contracts were 14.8 percent of the 17,105 Conservation Reserve contracts signed during the period. The 1956 signup ended Oct. 15, but final reports have not been received from all states.

Preliminary figures on the 1957 signup show 934 of the 4,450 Conservation Reserve contracts (21 percent) involve all eligible acreage on the farm. The 1957 signup closes March 31.

Contract Terms

The term "all eligible acreage" for the Conservation Reserve includes cropland and land devoted to tame hay, but does not include pastureland or the land on which the farm buildings are located. Thus, a farmer who puts "all eligible land" into the Conservation Reserve still could raise chickens in the barnyard or graze cattle.

Conservation Reserve contracts require the land to be removed from production for a 3- to 15-year period. The farmer receives an annual payment for the Conservation Reserve land. The payment ranges from \$7 to \$13 an acre and averages about \$10 for the country. In addition, the government pays 80 percent of the cost of establishing and maintaining an approved protective vegetative cover or other approved conservation practices on the diverted acres.

The maximum annual payment to a farmer is \$5,000. The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to waive this limit for farms where all eligible land is in the Conservation Reserve, but he has not yet been called upon to exercise that right.

Figures for the 1956 signup period show contracts for 1,591,967 acres of land in the Conservation Reserve,

involving a government obligation for \$13,705,900 in annual payments and \$11,044,432 for its share of the conservation practices, a total of \$24,750,332.

The preliminary figures for the 1957 signup, which closes March 31, show contracts for 334,640 acres of land in the Conservation Reserve, involving a government obligation for \$2,858,200 in annual payments and \$3,019,631 for its share of the conservation practices, a total of \$5,877,830.

The goal for the 1957 signup period is 20 million acres and the maximum payment in a year, for both annual rental and conservation practices, is \$450 million.

The Department receives no separate figures for the acres diverted by -- or the payments given to -- farms where all eligible land has gone into the Conservation Reserve. However, rough estimates may be made for the nation and close estimates may be made for some states, as shown in the table on the following page.

Average Contracts

The table shows the average Conservation Reserve contract nationally in 1956 was for 93 acres, involved a conservation practice payment of \$645.68 and an annual payment of \$801.28. The corresponding figures for early reports on the 1957 signup were slightly lower.

The figures for states where half or more of the contracts were for all eligible land varied widely. Preliminary 1957 figures for Louisiana, for example, show two of the three contracts were for all eligible land. The average acreage involved was 14 acres, the average conservation practice payment \$93.00 and the average annual payment \$86.33.

Preliminary 1957 figures for Utah, on the other hand, where half the 112 contracts were for all eligible land, showed the average acreage 229 acres, the average conservation practice payment \$1,184 and the average annual payment \$2,015.44.

Preliminary 1957 figures for New Mexico, where 110 of the 176 contracts were for all eligible land, showed the average contract involved 205 acres, a conservation payment of \$2,012.38 and an annual payment of \$1,747.53.

Most in Southeast, Southwest

The Agriculture Department figures indicate whole farms have been placed in the Soil Bank mainly in states of the Southwest and the Southeast. Of the 2,536 contracts in 1956 involving all eligible land, 627 were in Texas, 445 in New Mexico, 218 in Georgia and 108 in South Carolina. These four states furnished 55 percent of the 1956 total, are among the leaders again in 1957 preliminary reports.

Department experts say drought conditions in the Southwest have encouraged or forced many farmers to put their whole acreage in the Soil Bank. "The land still has considerable potential value," one official told CQ, "so they don't want to sell it. But they can't rent it in its present condition. They need some way of

Soil Bank - 2

getting income from it and crops are just too risky." The official said he was worried about long-term Conservation Reserve contracts being scrapped if and when drought conditions ease.

Transfer Land to Forests

In the Southeast, the official said, the Conservation Reserve fits in well with the popular trend toward transferring land from cultivation of cotton or tobacco to forests. "The government pays 80 percent of the cost of planting and maintaining the trees, and by the time their contract expires, their first crop of lumber is half-grown. It's a good deal for them," he said.

In other sections of the country, Agriculture Department officials believe the whole farms that have gone into the Soil Bank were operated mainly by older farmers, ready to retire and seeking a source of stable income, or "week-end" farmers who derived most of their livelihood from city jobs and found they could make as much from government payments for land retirement as they could from their part-time farming efforts.

Reaction to Program

Benson, as noted earlier, testified that participation of whole farms in the Soil Bank "is all to the good." Soil Bank officials add that from an administrative point of view, whole farm participation is desirable because the task of operating the program and enforcing its controls is simplified.

In Congress, too, the reaction was generally favorable. Chairman Allen J. Ellender Sr. of the Senate Agriculture Committee told CQ: "Congress certainly envisaged this possibility. The main thing is to get land out of production, and it makes no difference if the land comes from five farms, from two farms or from 40 farms. If the only way to accomplish the purpose, to create scarcity of farm goods, is to take a whole farm out of production, it's all right."

Asked if this meant subsidizing people to leave farming, Ellender said, "That is the only bad feature of it. It runs contrary to what some of us want to see done to keep small farmers in business. Efforts should be made

in the administration of the program to preserve small farms."

Possibility Discussed

Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.), ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, said the possibility of whole farms going into the Soil Bank "was discussed in conference on the 1956 farm bill and is permitted by law. The main objective of the Soil Bank program is to reduce surpluses, and the more tillable land that is taken out of production, the more the surplus should be reduced."

Rep. W.R. Poage (D Texas), second-ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee, said: "I know it is the drought that is making men in my district put their whole farm into the Soil Bank, and I think it is a good thing this form of help is available to them. It gives these people an opportunity to keep their farms, make their living elsewhere, put the land into grass (when there's enough moisture) and save it for future use. It's certainly better for the community that the land has care, rather than just being left to blow away." Poage rejected the notion that the government subsidy encouraged people to move off the farm. "They would have to leave the farm anyway to make a living," he said.

Poorest Land from Production

Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), who has been critical of certain effects of the Acreage Reserve program, nevertheless gave his approval to Conservation Reserve contracts for all eligible land on a farm. "That program," he said, "is aimed at taking the poorest quality land out of production and converting it to better use -- to forests in my part of the country, for instance."

"The same thing cannot be said of the Acreage Reserve program, which takes good quality land out of production. In many cases, where the farmer stops growing crops on his land, and takes a government payment, the industries in his community that depend on processing his crop -- cotton gins or grain elevators -- lose their source of income. My fear is that when farmers bank their soil, they may also bank their communities."

TYPICAL CONSERVATION RESERVE CONTRACTS

Contract Year	Area	Total Contracts	Contracts for All Eligible Land	AVERAGE PER CONTRACT		
				Acres	Conservation Payment	Annual Payment
1956	Del.	5	4	25	\$ 361.20	\$ 275.40
1956	Mass.	4	2	27	388.75	216.25
1956	N.H.	6	3	18	30.00	59.66
1957	La.	3	2	14	93.00	86.33
1957	N.M.	176	110	205	2,012.38	1,747.53
1957	N.Y.	33	32	46	545.60	387.87
1957	Utah	112	56	229	1,184.78	2,015.44
1957	Wash.	6	3	38	105.66	392.50
1956	Average	17,105	2,536	93	\$ 645.68	\$ 801.28
1957	Average	4,450	934	75	678.57	642.29

NOTE: ALL 1957 FIGURES PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

TREND TO AMEND CONSTITUTION CONTINUES

A trend to amend the Constitution, first detected in the opening days of the 83rd Congress (1953) continues almost as strongly in the first days of the 85th Congress (1957). In the first five legislative days of 1957, Senators and Representatives introduced 57 proposals to revise the basic law of the United States. This total compares with 59 proposed amendments introduced in the first five legislative days of the 84th Congress (1955) and 61 proposed amendments introduced in the first five days of the 83rd Congress. The same period of the 82nd Congress saw only 27 proposed amendments introduced. The breakdown:

Year	Senate	House	Total
1951	4	23	27
1953	6	55	61
1955	6	53	59
1957	5	52	57

An amendment becomes part of the Constitution after each chamber of Congress approves it by a two-thirds vote of those present and three-fourths (36) of the 48 state legislatures have ratified it. The President does not have to sign the amendment. The states can propose amendments if two-thirds of them petition Congress to call a constitutional convention, a process that never has been used.

22 Amendments Adopted

Since the Constitution was ratified July 2, 1788, 22 amendments have been added. The first 10, called the Bill of Rights, were adopted Dec. 15, 1791. The 21st Amendment repealed the 18th which had prohibited the manufacture, sale or importation of liquor. The most recent amendment, the 22nd, was adopted Feb. 26, 1951, when Nevada became the 36th state to ratify it. It prohibits a President from serving more than two terms.

Five other amendments have cleared Congress but remain to be ratified by the states. The Supreme Court in 1939 (*Coleman vs. Miller*, 307 U.S. 433) said that the time the states have for ratifying an amendment was a political question to be determined by Congress. Beginning with the 18th Amendment, proposed amendments usually have specified that the states must ratify within seven years after submission.

Although the five proposed amendments that have cleared Congress but not the states theoretically still are alive and could become law if the necessary number of states ratified them, this is not likely to happen. Most of the proposals have become obsolete or have been superseded by other legislation. One amendment -- regulating child labor -- needs the approval of eight states to become effective. Two were meant to be part of the Bill of Rights; they deal with House representation and Congressional pay. A fourth would require the consent of Congress before a citizen could accept certain honors from a foreign country, the fifth would prohibit any law to halt slavery:

• **REPRESENTATION** -- "...There shall be one Representative for every 30,000, until the number shall amount to 100, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than 100 Representatives nor less than one Representative for every 40,000 persons until the number of Representatives shall amount to 200; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than 200 Representatives nor more than one Representative for every 50,000 persons."

• **PAY** -- "No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

• **NOBILITY TITLES** -- "...If any citizen of the U.S. shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the U.S. and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them." (11th Congress, 2nd session, 1810)

• **SLAVERY** -- "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state." (36th Congress, 2nd session 1861; President James Buchanan signed the Joint Resolution, submitted by Sen. Stephen A. Douglas (Ill.), March 2, two days before Lincoln's inauguration.)

• **CHILD LABOR** -- "...The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress." (68th Congress, 1st session, 1923)

At the beginning of 1957, 28 states had ratified the proposed child labor amendment, 15 had rejected it and five had taken no action.

1957 Proposals

Most of the proposed amendments submitted in 1957 are similar to those introduced in 1953 and 1955. They include proposals to guarantee equal rights to women, revise methods of electing the President, limit the President's treaty-making power, lower the voting age, enfranchise the District of Columbia, prohibit the government from spending more than it receives, prohibit U.S. draftees from serving overseas except in wartime and extend the service of Representatives from two years to four years.

Resolutions, Sponsors

Following is a list of resolutions and sponsors proposing amendments to the Constitution during the first five legislative days of the 85th Congress:

D.C. HOME RULE

Authorize people in the District of Columbia to vote in Presidential elections: H J Res 18, Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.).

Authorize people in the District of Columbia to elect their own Senators and Representatives: H J Res 19, Broyhill; H J Res 122, Oren Harris (D Ark.).

18-YEAR-OLD VOTE

Lower the voting age from 21 to 18 in federal elections: S J Res 11, Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.); H J Res 34, Clyde Doyle (D Calif.); H J Res 51, Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.); H J Res 109, William B. Widnall (R N.J.).

EQUAL RIGHTS

Stipulate equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of sex: H J Res 35, Clyde Doyle (D Calif.); H J Res 62, Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.); H J Res 72, Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.); H J Res 83, Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.); H J Res 106, James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.); H J Res 121, Oren Harris (D Ark.); H J Res 127, Katharine St. George (R N.Y.); H J Res 143, Russell V. Mack (R Wash.).

FINANCE, TAXES

Prohibit the federal government from spending more money than it receives, except in time of war: H J Res 24, Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.).

Permit the President to veto a portion of a general appropriations bill instead of the entire bill if there is an item or section he disapproves: H J Res 47, Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

Prohibit giving money to any foreign government or international organization except in time of war and prohibit loaning money, except during war, to any country or international organization that owes the U.S. money: H J Res 66, Noah M. Mason (R Ill.).

Restrict the spending powers of Congress to those stated in the Constitution, exclusive of the right to spend for the public welfare: H J Res 67, Noah M. Mason (R Ill.).

Repeal the 16th Amendment to the Constitution ("Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income from whatever sources derived without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration") and restrict Congress to levying taxes not exceeding 25 percent of income. The tax rates would not vary according to the size of income and inheritance taxes would be outlawed: H J Res 68, Mason; H J Res 141, Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.).

Restrict the business activities of the federal government to those specified in the Constitution so as not to compete with private enterprise: H J Res 123, Gwinn.

HOUSE TERMS

Extend terms of Representatives from two to four years: H J Res 25, Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.); H J Res 33, Clyde Doyle (D Calif.); H J Res 69, Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.); H J Res 100, Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.); H J Res 104, Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.).

Authorize governors of the states to appoint Members of the House of Representatives whenever national disaster causes considerable vacancies in the House: H J Res 6, Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.); H J Res 52, Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.); H J Res 105, T. Ashton Thompson (D La.).

JUDICIAL

Limit the terms of Supreme Court justices to 12 years but allow them to be reappointed with advice and consent of the Senate: S J Res 9, George S. Long (D La.).

Provide for the election instead of the appointment of federal judges by voters in the states they serve: H J Res 119, George M. Grant (D Ala.).

Authorize Congress to pass legislation for the election or appointment of judges "of such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain:" H J Res 120, George M. Grant (D Ala.).

PRESIDENCY

Repeal 22nd Amendment limiting the President to two four-year terms: H J Res 9, Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.); H J Res 31, Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.).

Permit Congress by two-thirds vote of both chambers to suggest that the President is unable to discharge his duties, then authorize the Supreme Court to decide whether the Vice President should take over: H J Res 38, Frelinghuysen.

Stipulate that no person shall be eligible for the Presidency unless he is a natural born citizen or his parents were both U.S. citizens but were out of the country because of military obligations: H J Res 80, Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.).

Provide that Presidential electors be chosen in the same manner as Representatives and Senators; the Presidential candidate with a plurality in a state would receive the electoral vote equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives-at-Large; the Presidential candidate with a plurality in a Congressional district would receive the vote of its one elector: S J Res 4, Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.); H J Res 27, Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.).

Apportion a state's electoral votes to a candidate in the same ratio his individual vote compared to the statewide vote: H J Res 8, Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.); H J Res 112, James C. Wright Jr. (D Texas); H J Res 130, O. C. Fisher (D Texas).

Substitute a national primary for choosing Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates for national party conventions: S J Res 14, George A. Smathers (D Fla.).

Require separate electors for President and Vice President and require those electors to cast their ballots separately: H J Res 42, Burr P. Harrison (D Va.).

TREASON

Redefine treason to include "adhering to any group which advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the U.S.:" H J Res 1, Francis E. Walter (D Pa.); H J Res 53, Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

TREATY POWER

Stipulate "a treaty or other international agreement shall have legislative effect within the U.S. as a law thereof only through legislation" unless the Senate consents by a majority vote to a treaty made otherwise: S J Res 3, John W. Bricker (R Ohio); H J Res 43, Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.).

Stipulate treaties shall be made by the President only with the advice and consent of both chambers of Congress: H J Res 22, Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.); H J Res 103, Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.).

"An international agreement, other than a treaty shall become effective as internal law in the U.S. only by an Act of Congress... concurred in by two-thirds of each House:" H J Res 59, Hender-son Lanham (D Ga.).

Invalidate any treaties or international agreements that interfere "with any and all of the rights and freedoms" guaranteed by the Constitution: H J Res 104, Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.).

OTHER

Restrict compulsory military service in any foreign country to wartime and stipulate that no U.S. citizen shall be compelled to serve under any flag other than the U.S.: H J Res 20, Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.).

Limit consecutive service of Senators and Representatives to 12 years, with the proviso they could serve again after a two-year interval: H J Res 29, Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.).

Stipulate that "this nation devoutly recognizes the authority and law of Jesus Christ, Savior and Ruler of nations, through whom we are bestowed the blessings of Almighty God:" H J Res 128, Eugene Siler (R Ky.); H J Res 150, James B. Utt (R Calif.).

Permit state legislatures to submit constitutional amendments without calling a convention: H J Res 140, Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.).

STASSEN, HERTER, NIXON

Presidential Disarmament Adviser Harold E. Stassen on a Jan. 27 telecast said he believed the Republicans would have won control of the House and Senate in the 1956 elections if former Massachusetts Gov. Christian A. Herter (R), instead of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had been President Eisenhower's running mate. Stassen said that Herter also would have helped win more state and local contests. Prior to the 1956 Republican National Convention, Stassen had led an unsuccessful fight to replace Nixon with Herter.

Of his own plans, Stassen said he had been approached by friends who wanted him to run for governor of Pennsylvania, but added he had not decided on the matter. Stassen is a former governor of Minnesota.

Assistant Presidential Press Secretary Murray Snyder Jan. 28 said he had found no one in the White House holding the same views as Stassen on the Herter vs. Nixon subject.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Republican Congressional Committee Chairman, Jan. 28 said Stassen was doing a "calculated disservice to the Republican party with...uncalled-for sniping" at Nixon. Simpson said he assumed that Herter must have given his best for the GOP ticket in Massachusetts, noted "regretfully" that the GOP lost the governorship in that state, added that "alone seems to belie Stassen's...thesis." Simpson added that Nixon campaigned "vigorously...effectively" and "was able to keep only a fraction of the number of speaking engagements for which he was requested."

Political Briefs

CIVIL RIGHTS

Democratic National Committeeman Paul Ziffren of California Jan. 26 said he would ask the Democratic advisory committee to act on specific civil rights proposals at a Feb. 15 meeting. Ziffren said if the advisory committee came up with a program for Congressional action on the issue, he would ask for national committee approval.

DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT ANALYZED

Democratic National Committeeman Carmine G. De Sapio (D), New York secretary of state, Jan. 26 said defeat of the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1956 was due mainly to the personal popularity of President Eisenhower. Other reasons, he said, included the problems that arose in the Middle East in November which "instilled fear in the minds of many people...plus the consideration that many voters believed the present President...was best able to cope with these problems." De Sapio urged that the Democratic National Committee hold monthly meetings to discuss issues and settle sectional differences such as the "Southern problem" long in advance of conventions and elections.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA -- Robert F. Craig, president of the California Republican Assembly, an unofficial party organization, Jan. 22 said he believed that Sen. William F. Knowland (R) would not run for governor of California in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 61)

NEW JERSEY -- State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes, 37, Jan. 25 and 26 received the support of Republican organizations in Bergen, Union, Passaic, Hudson and Morris Counties in his bid for the 1957 GOP gubernatorial nomination. As an independent Republican candidate in the 1953 primary, Forbes came within 52,000 votes of defeating Paul L. Troast, GOP organization gubernatorial candidate designee. State Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr. of Warren County is currently the only announced candidate for the GOP nomination. Bernard M. Shanley of Bernardsville, Presidential appointments secretary, Jan. 28 said he would not enter the GOP gubernatorial primary.

NEW YORK -- Richard M. Marshall, 30, and John H. Farrell, 37, Jan. 23 received the Republican and Democratic nominations, respectively, for Manhattan's 25th District state senate seat left vacant by the death of Francis J. Mahoney. A special election is slated for Feb. 4.

OREGON -- The state senate Jan. 24 elected Boyd Overhulse (D) president on the 289th ballot. Overhulse is the first Democrat to be senate president since 1878. The state senate is evenly divided between parties, with 15 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

PENNSYLVANIA -- G. Mason Owlett of Philadelphia, Republican National Committeeman and president of the conservative Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Assn., died Jan. 24.

TENNESSEE -- The state legislature Jan. 23 approved Gov. Frank Clement's (D) program for dealing with segregation in the state's public schools. The program, vesting broad powers in the local school boards, provides a means of maintaining segregation, but does not prohibit integration where local boards may desire it or where the courts order it. (Weekly Report, p. 84)

TEXAS -- President Eisenhower Jan. 28 endorsed the candidacy of Houston attorney Thad Hutcheson (R) for Senator in the April 2 special election to fill the Senate seat temporarily held by William Blakley (D). Mr. Eisenhower said Hutcheson was an exponent of his own political philosophy. (Weekly Report, p. 20).... The Texas house state affairs committee Jan. 28 voted 12-6 to recommend passage of a measure which would require a runoff election between the two top candidates in the April 2 special election. Hutcheson is the lone GOP candidate, while at least four Democrats are candidates. (Weekly Report, p. 84)



WHAT TASKS FACE NEW REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN?

H. Meade Alcorn Jr. of Connecticut, who took over Feb. 1 as Republican national chairman, faces two major tasks at the beginning of his term. The first is to prepare the party organization for the important 1958 Congressional elections. The second is to continue the process of making President Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism" the philosophy of the GOP. (Weekly Report, p. 112)

Preparation for 1958

Alcorn Jan. 22 said he hoped to strengthen every component of the party organization, set up full-time headquarters in every state, including those in the South, and make the GOP National Committee a "far more significant instrument" in national politics. These moves would prepare the party for the 1958 election, he said. He believed the party could win that election if it had good candidates, a good program and good organization.

The importance of the 1958 election to the Republicans is emphasized by a comparison of their position after the 1956 and 1952 elections. In both years they won the White House. At the beginning of 1953, they also controlled majorities in the Senate, the House of Representatives and most of the state capitols. In 1957, though their candidate for President was re-elected with an even larger majority than he won in 1952, the GOP was in the minority in both chambers of Congress and in the state capitols. The charts below detail these changes.

REPUBLICAN			
	Representatives	Senators	Governors
UNITED STATES			
1953	221	48	29
1957	201	47	19
Change	-20	-1	-10
SOUTH			
1953	9	1	0
1957	10	2	0
Change	+1	+1	0
EAST			
1953	80	17	9
1957	77	18	5
Change	-3	+1	-4
MIDWEST			
1953	94	19	9
1957	83	18	7
Change	-11	-1	-2
WEST			
1953	38	11	11
1957	31	9	7
Change	-7	-2	-4

Alcorn's task will not be easy. In 1958, Republicans defend 21 Senate seats, Democrats only 10. Republican seats will be at stake in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Democratic seats will be at stake in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington. The Texas seat, currently held temporarily by a Democrat, is to be filled at a special election April 2 and also will be up for election in 1958.

Republicans, however, have the advantage in governorships. They must defend 13 in 1958, while the Democrats defend two in 1957 and 20 in 1958. Republican governors' seats will be at stake in California, Idaho, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Democratic seats will be at stake in Virginia and New Jersey in 1957, in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas in 1958.

Modern Republicanism

Alcorn, a pre-1952 convention supporter of President Eisenhower, was chosen by the President for the party chairmanship. Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 23 said he expected Alcorn to develop "modern Republicanism" as the GOP philosophy. In this area, Alcorn has two problems: dealing with Republicans who reject part or all of the President's program and avoiding factional fights over the 1960 Presidential nomination.

The unanimous selection of Alcorn as chairman did not obscure the difference of opinion in Republican ranks on strategy for the 1958 campaign. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland said, "We have got to follow the policies of Mr. Eisenhower or we are going to be defeated two years from now."

Robert T. Mautz, national committeeman from Oregon, called for a return to "fundamental Republicanism" without "modern" adjectives.

Chairman Andrew Schoepel (R Kan.) of the Senate Campaign Committee Jan. 17 said there should be less "handpicking" of candidates by the White House. Rep. Richard Simpson (R Pa.), Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said emphasis must be placed on "selling the Republican party" instead of basking under the "warm glow" of the President's name.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said Alcorn's selection meant the "conservative wing of the Republican party...was being liquidated."

CABINET 'LOBBYING'

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Jan. 23 told the Senate he "all too often" had "heard the President plead for something one day, only to observe the next day a Cabinet official in the cloakroom, calling Senators off the floor politely -- but very urgently -- suggesting that it might be a good idea if a budget request for a particular item were not adopted."

In response to a request for more details, CQ was told by Herbert J. Waters, the Senator's administrative assistant, that Humphrey "didn't want to name any names at this time."

RELIGIOUS GROUP THREATENS ACTION

Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) Jan. 25 released a letter from the director of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches threatening the House Un-American Activities Committee with public pressure if it continued an investigation of the Fund for the Republic.

Ray Gibbons, director of the Council, Jan. 10 wrote Scherer and other members of the Committee that he hoped the Committee was not planning "another investigation of the Fund for the Republic." Gibbons said, "As you know a number of religious agencies are now conducting projects which are supported by grants from the Fund for the Republic. A number of representatives of these agencies are prepared to release a joint statement to the press and to take vigorous action with their large constituencies, if necessary."

Scherer, in reply, said "surely you do not want me to believe that a fine religious organization such as yours is willing to forego principle for monetary consideration -- no more than it would want me to forego my obligations to the people as a whole under the threat of losing a large bloc of votes."

The Council for Social Action is an educational social action group of the Congregational Christian Churches. Thomas B. Keehn registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act as an agent for the group in 1946 but it no longer is represented in Washington.

CHAMBER TO SUPPORT ILO

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States Jan. 28 said it again would nominate employer delegates to the International Labor Organization, although it said it had "grave doubts" about the ILO's usefulness. The Chamber said it made its decision at the government's request. The ILO is a specialized agency of the United Nations made up of labor, management and government representatives from member-nations. The Chamber recommended that Congress begin a study of the "usefulness" of the ILO and whether the United States should remain in the organization. The group said the ILO showed "strong sympathies for socialist doctrine." The Senate in 1956 agreed to a resolution that would have prevented an increase in the U.S. contribution to the ILO until representatives from Communist countries were unseated. (1956 Almanac, p. 488)

UNCOOPERATIVE WITNESSES

The AFL-CIO Executive Council Jan. 28, by a vote of 26-1, ordered its 140 member unions to remove from office any union official refusing to testify at a public inquiry into union affairs. George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said ouster from the AFL-CIO would be considered against any union violating the Council policy.

The policy statement was announced to clarify the position of the merged union in a dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL-CIO) and the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee investigating violation or non-enforcement of laws and regulations in the labor-union field. (Weekly Report, p. 100)

Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters, cast the only negative vote among the 27 Council members. Beck said his organization would not curb the right of its officials to plead the Fifth Amendment. He said "the charter grant under which the International Brotherhood operates guarantees us autonomous rights in the conduct of our internal affairs. Those rights we shall continue to exercise and defend."

The Executive Council said it was the "firm policy" of the AFL-CIO to cooperate fully with all proper legislative committees "seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences." The group said the AFL-CIO recognized that any person is entitled to the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment and "we reaffirm our conviction that this historical right must not be abridged." But, it continued, "if a trade union official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union."

TRANSPORTATION TAX REPEAL URGED

The National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation Jan. 24 urged excise taxes on transportation "on persons and property be repealed at this session of Congress." In a letter to all Members of Congress, the group said the "war-time purpose to discourage civilian traffic no longer applies" and the taxes are a "severe handicap to ordinary travelers and small shippers who must rely on public transportation." The 210,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) also advocates abolition of the 10 percent transportation tax and the 3 percent freight tax, claims the taxes are "driving business away from the railroads." (Weekly Report, p. 117)

The Conference registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in 1954. The group reported spending for purposes of lobbying \$3,218 in 1955 and \$119 in 1956. Donald G. Ward is chairman of the Conference which includes representatives from the Transportation Assn. of America, American Trucking Assns. Inc., Air Transport Assn. of America, Assn. of American Railroads, American Waterways Operators Inc. and the Committee for Oil Pipe Lines.

OIL COMPANY PRESSURES

Two Members of Congress have accused Standard Oil Co. of California of pressuring its dealers and jobbers to oppose legislation the Congressmen say will help small business.

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), the author of the legislation, and Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) said the firm was using "duress" and "pressure" to build opposition to the bill. Pelly called for a Congressional investigation of the matter.

The bill involved (HR 11) is aimed at tightening the regulations that prevent a supplier from granting price concessions to favored customers.

In a floor speech Jan. 28, Patman cited two telegrams he said Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) had received from Ray Eyler, identified as a Reno, Nev., service station operator.

In the first, Patman said Eyler asked Bible to oppose Patman's bill. In the second, Eyler was quoted as saying: "I did not send this (first) wire voluntarily but was pressured into sending it by a representative of my supplying company, Standard Oil Co. of California, who told me that ...bill would be injurious to service station operators. I have since learned that this is wholly untrue...and I ask you to support this legislation."

Pelly, who supports Patman's bill, Jan. 28 said he has received mail against the bill from people who had asked him to vote for it last year.

"Circumstances led me to suspect that a large producer and distributor of petroleum products in my district might be using duress to generate opposition, because those independent retailers depend on it for their products and have short leases on their stations," Pelly told the House.

The Washington Republican later told Congressional Quarterly the company he referred to was Standard Oil Co. of California.

A Washington official of Standard Oil said the company was investigating the alleged incidents, but had no official comment to make.

Patman said the campaign against his bill was planned at a meeting in Chicago last Oct. 12, to which major oil companies were invited. He said the meeting was called by J.G. Jordan, identified by Patman as a vice president of Shell Oil Co. and vice president of the American Petroleum Institute (API), oil industry trade association.

J.L. Dwyer, Washington representative of the API, said Jordan had been an API officer until last November, but said the Chicago meeting was not sponsored by API.

Patman said Members of Congress had been receiving "a flood of telegrams and letters" from oil jobbers and retailers as a result of the Chicago meeting.

He read into the Congressional Record statements in opposition to this bill he said were excerpted from publications of Standard Oil Co. of California and the Pure Oil Co.

Patman claimed both statements were derived from "a brief which was circulated by a committee of the API" after the Chicago meeting.

Dwyer said, "I don't know anything about the brief, but I don't doubt it exists."

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Jan. 30 told the second news conference of his second term that he will not give Senators investigating Middle East policies any of his correspondence with other heads of state. Mr. Eisenhower also said he approves from top to bottom the actions Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has taken in the international field. He said he had approved Dulles' policies in advance. The President added that Members of Congress attacking Dulles have not pointed to any specific errors and have not offered any constructive alternatives. (For Senate committee action to investigate Middle East policies, Weekly Report, p. 132; House committee report on Mideast Doctrine, p. 127; House approval of doctrine, p. 126)

The President also said:

He deplored any discourtesy shown an official visitor of the United States; he was obliged to any government head who visited the U.S. and talked to him in the interest of better understanding among nations. The visits of heads of state, he said, are dictated by the need for eliminating misunderstanding and promoting peace and the prospects for disarmament. He added that visits did not necessarily imply that the U.S. approved the internal policies of the other nations.

He thought Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson made an unwise, unthinking statement in saying that draft dodging developed in National Guard enlistments during the Korean war. He said he backed Wilson in the program to require guardsmen to take six months of basic military training instead of the 11 weeks the Guard favors. (Weekly Report, p. 130)

That even if the no-third-term amendment had not been added to the Constitution he would not run again for the Presidency.

Many current functions of government were unthinkable 50 years ago, but the initiative of the people must be maintained if respect for our present economy was to be preserved. He added that a keystone of his philosophy of "Modern Republicanism" compared to the New Deal was an honest fiscal program, decentralization of government power and preservation of the soundness of money.

A bill similar to Patman's was passed by the House last June 11, 394-3, but it failed to come to a vote in the Senate. Oil companies led the opposition to the measure in 1956.

The API reported spending \$58,092 on legislative activities in 1956, though it is not formally registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Standard of California is not registered either, but its two registered agents reported spending \$2,730.47 in the first three quarters of 1956.

Neither API nor Standard of California testified at hearings in 1956 on Patman's bill.

PRESIDENT ASKS BASIC IMMIGRATION CHANGES, REFUGEE LAW

President Eisenhower Jan. 31 called for "prompt action" by Congress to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarran-Walter Act), the basic immigration law of the United States, and pass emergency legislation to permit permanent residence in the U.S. of Hungarian refugees admitted on parole. (Fortext, p. 148)

In a special Immigration Message, Mr. Eisenhower asked that the emergency legislation be made permanent so that the U.S. would be "in a position to act promptly and with assurance in facing emergencies which may arise in the future."

The recommendations to revise the McCarran-Walter Act were necessary, the President said, because "the practical application of that law has demonstrated certain provisions which operate inequitably and others which are outmoded in the world of today." Most of the legislative recommendations to change basic immigration law paralleled requests Mr. Eisenhower made in 1956, none of which were enacted. (1956 Almanac, p. 479; next column)

Retracing the steps he had taken since the October, 1956, Hungarian revolt to admit refugees to the U.S. (the White House later reported 24,125 Hungarians entered the U.S. as of midnight, Jan. 30), Mr. Eisenhower said "many will wish to remain in the United States permanently." However, he noted, their admission as parolees "does not permit permanent residence or...citizenship. I believe that they should be given that opportunity under a law which deals both with the current escapee problem and with any other like emergency which may hereafter face the free world." He asked that such parolees be admitted through administrative action, with Congress holding a veto power.

Revise Quota System

The major change in the McCarran-Walter Act requested by the President -- and one he made in 1956 -- would base the quota system under which refugees are admitted on 1950, rather than 1920, census figures. This would raise the ceiling from 154,657 to about 220,000 immigrants annually. These additional quota numbers would be allocated in proportion to actual immigration in the U.S. since the quota system was set up in 1924, thus increasing the number of refugees admissible from Eastern European countries.

Mr. Eisenhower called his proposals to revise the quota system "interim measures which should be immediately taken to remove obvious defects." He said a re-examination of methods used for admitting aliens was needed, and added: "I know that Congress will continue to make its own study of the problems presented."

The Member of Congress most concerned with immigration, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), co-author of the McCarran-Walter Act and Chairman of the House Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, immediately said he opposed the President's proposals for changing the national origins quota system. Walter said they would increase immigration by about 160,000 persons a year, and "we already have about 22 million people...receiving funds of some kind or other from the government."

Legislative Requests

President Eisenhower made 20 specific legislative requests in his message, but only five of them had not been requested in previous years. The first three requests in the following list are for separate legislation dealing with refugees from Iron Curtain countries and would, in effect, replace the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 that expired Dec. 31, 1956; the other requests deal with the McCarran-Walter Act, basic U.S. immigration legislation (an asterisk (*) denotes requests made in prior years and not enacted):

1. Permit the President to authorize the Attorney General to admit under temporary parole escapees selected by the Secretary of State who have fled or will flee from Communist-dominated countries.
2. Limit the number of temporary parole escapees in any one year to the average number of aliens who have been permitted to enter the U.S. under special legislation since 1948, when the Displaced Persons Act was passed.
3. Grant discretionary power to the Attorney General to permit parolees to remain as permanent residents if they want to subject to disapproval by Congress.
4. *Base the quota system on 1950, rather than 1920, census figures; this would raise the ceiling from 154,657 to about 220,000 immigrants annually.
5. *Allocate these additional quota numbers in proportion to actual immigration in the U.S. since the quota system was established in 1924 and up to July 1, 1955.
6. *Permit quota numbers unused in one year to be made available for use in the following year in a "pool" to be distributed "on a first-come, first-serve basis without regard to country of birth within the area."
7. *Make these unused quota numbers "available only to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law -- persons having needed skills or close relatives in the United States."
8. *Eliminate "mortgages" on quotas resulting from issuance of visas under special programs such as the Displaced Persons Act.
9. Provide for the annual admission of orphans to be adopted by U.S. citizens.
10. *Substitute administrative machinery for the private relief bill system of handling individual hardship cases.
11. Authorize the Attorney General to handle hardship cases of aliens having close relatives in the U.S., veterans and "functionaries of religious organizations."
12. *Waive fingerprinting requirements for aliens on temporary visits to the U.S.; in 1956 the President said this should be reciprocal.
13. *Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining in the U.S.
14. *Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens admitted to the U.S. from Alaska and Hawaii.
15. *Repeal provisions requiring aliens to specify race and ethnic classification in applying for visas.
16. *Grant relief for refugees who obtained visas through falsification of identity in order to avoid forced repatriation behind the Iron Curtain.
17. *Repeal "inequitable provisions" relating to "Asian spouses," adopted and other children.
18. *Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization permits.
19. *Repeal requirement for one year's residence in the U.S. before marriage to a U.S. citizen; under existing law, if this requirement is not met, the alien spouse must leave the country to obtain a non-quota visa in order to gain permanent residence status.
20. *Limit judicial appeal against deportation orders -- where the only purpose of the appeal is to delay deportation -- by "legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process."

The Complete Text . . .

PRESIDENT REQUESTS REVISIONS IN U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The eyes of the free world have been fixed on Hungary over the past two and one-half months. Thousands of men, women and children have fled their homes to escape Communist oppression. They seek asylum in countries that are free. Their opposition to Communist tyranny is evidence of a growing resistance throughout the world. Our position of world leadership demands that, in partnership with the other nations of the free world, we be in a position to grant that asylum.

Moreover, in the four and one-half years that have elapsed since the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the practical application of that law has demonstrated certain provisions which operate inequitably and others which are outmoded in the world of today.

Prompt action by the Congress is needed looking toward the revision and improvement of that law.

Emergency Legislation

Last October the people of Hungary, spontaneously and against tremendous odds, rose in revolt against Communist domination. When it became apparent that they would be faced with ruthless deportation or extinction, a mass exodus into Austria began. Fleeing for their lives, tens of thousands crossed the border into Austria seeking asylum. Austria, despite its own substantial economic problems, unselfishly and without hesitation received these destitute refugees. More than 20 nations have expressed their willingness to accept large numbers of them.

On Nov. 8, I directed that extraordinary measures be taken to expedite the processing of 5,000 Hungarian visa applications under the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act. On Nov. 19, the first of this group departed from Vienna for the United States. By Nov. 29, it had become clear that the flight of Hungarian men, women, and children to gain freedom was assuming major proportions.

On Dec. 1, I directed that above and beyond the available visas under the Refugee Relief Act -- approximately 6,500 in all -- emergency admission should be granted to 15,000 additional Hungarians through the exercise by the Attorney General of his discretionary authority under Section 212(d) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and that when these numbers had been exhausted, the situation be reexamined.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE

On Dec. 12, I requested the Vice President to go to Austria so that he might inspect, firsthand, the tragic situation which faced the refugees. I also appointed a President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief to assure full coordination of the work of the voluntary agencies with each other and with the various Government agencies involved.

On Jan. 1, 1957, following his return to the United States, the Vice President made a personal inspection of our reception center at Camp Kilmer and then reported to me his findings and recommendations. He reported that the people who had fled from Hungary were largely those who had been in the forefront of the fight for freedom. He concluded that "the countries which accept these refugees will find that, rather than having assumed a liability, they have acquired a valuable national asset."

TEMPORARY ADMITTANCE

Most of the refugees who have come to the United States have been admitted only temporarily on an emergency basis. Some may ultimately decide that they should settle abroad. But many will wish to remain in the United States permanently. Their admission to the United States as parolees, however, does not permit permanent residence or the acquisition of citizenship. I believe they should be given that opportunity under a law which deals both with the current escapee problem and with any other like emergency which may hereafter face the free world.

First, I recommend that the Congress enact legislation giving the President power to authorize the Attorney General to parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe escapees, selected by the Secretary of State, who have fled or in the future flee from Communist persecution and tyranny. The number to whom such parole may be granted should not exceed in any one year the average number of aliens who, over the past eight years have been permitted to enter the United States by special Acts of Congress outside the basic immigration system.

Second, I urge the Congress promptly to enact legislation giving the necessary discretionary power to the Attorney General to permit aliens paroled into the United States, who intend to stay here, to remain as permanent residents. Consistent with existing procedures, provision should be made for submission of the cases to Congress so that no alien will become a permanent resident if it appears to the Congress that permanent residence in his case is inappropriate. Legislation of this type would effectively solve the problem of the Hungarian escapees who have already arrived, and furthermore, would provide a means for coping with the cases of certain Korean orphans, adopted children and other aliens who have been granted emergency admission to this country and now remain here in an indefinite status. This should be permanent legislation so that administrative authorities are in a position to act promptly and with assurance in facing emergencies which may arise in the future.

Quota System

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, essentially a codification of the existing law, retained the national origins quota system established in 1924. In the more than a quarter of a century since that time experience has demonstrated a need to reexamine the method laid down in the law for the admission of aliens. I know that Congress will continue to make its own study of the problems presented, taking into consideration the needs and responsibilities of the United States. There are, however, certain interim measures which should be immediately taken to remove obvious defects in the present quota system.

First, the quota should be based on the 1950 census of population in place of the 1920 census. An annual maximum of 154,857 quota immigrants is now provided, using the 1920 census. I believe that the economic growth over the past 30 years and present economic conditions justify an increase of approximately 65,000 in quota numbers.

Second, an equitable distribution of the additional quota numbers should be made. Under the present system a number of countries have large unused quota numbers while other countries have quotas regularly oversubscribed. I recommend that the additional quota numbers be distributed among the various countries in proportion to the actual immigration into the United States since the establishment of the quota system in 1924 and up to July 1, 1955.

POOL QUOTA NUMBERS

Third, quota numbers unused in one year should be available for use in the following year. Under existing law if a quota number is not used during the year it becomes void. In my view Congress should pool the unused quota numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be distributed during a 12-month period on a first-come, first-serve basis without regard to country of birth within the area. However, I recommend that these unused quota numbers be available only to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law -- persons having needed skills or close relatives in the United States.

Fourth, the so-called mortgage on quotas resulting from the issuance of visas under the Displaced Persons Act and other special Acts should be eliminated. Visas issued under these Acts were required to be charged against the regular immigration quota with the result that quotas in some instances are mortgaged far into the future. I recommend that the mortgages so created be eliminated, consistent with the action of Congress when it enacted the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which provided for special nonquota visas.

Fifth, the Congress should make provisions in our basic immigration laws for the annual admission of orphans adopted or to be adopted by American citizens. Experience has demonstrated that orphans admitted under earlier special legislation have successfully adjusted to American family life. It also has revealed that there are many Americans eager to adopt children from abroad.

Administrative Relief for Hardship Cases

The large and ever increasing mass of immigration bills for the relief of aliens continues to place an unnecessary burden upon the Congress and the President. Private immigration laws in recent years have accounted for more than one-third of all enactments, both public and private. Like any other enactment, each case must be separately examined and studied as to its merits by the Congress and the President. The problem presented is usually a determination whether hardships and other factors in the particular case justify an exception from the ordinary provisions of the immigration laws. These determinations could be effected without resort to legislation if the necessary administrative authority is provided. I recommend that the Attorney General be granted authority, subject to such safeguards as Congress may prescribe, to grant relief from exclusion and expulsion to aliens having close relatives in this country, to veterans, and to functionaries of religious organizations. Generally these are the classes of cases which have been favorably regarded by Congress because of the hardship involved.

Technical Amendments

In addition to the quota revisions, experience under existing immigration law has made it clear that a number of changes should be made in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Some provisions create unnecessary restrictions and limitations upon travel to the United States while others inflict hardships upon aliens affected. I have made a number of proposals for amendments; with some minor modifications, I renew those recommendations and call attention here to certain of them.

One of the obstacles to travel, and a hindrance to the free exchange of ideas and commerce, is the requirement in the present law that every alien who applies for a visa or who comes to the United States without a visa but remains for as much as 30 days be fingerprinted. In some foreign countries fingerprinting is regarded with disfavor. Lacking any significant contribution to our national safety and security, the law should be amended to eliminate the requirement of fingerprinting for aliens coming to the United States for temporary periods.

EASE TRAVELING

I further recommend an amendment to the law to permit aliens traveling from one foreign country to another, passing merely in transit through the United States, to go through this country without undergoing inspection and examination, and without complying with all the standards for admission. This would eliminate hardships to the traveler, loss of goodwill and much expense to the transportation companies.

The law should be amended to eliminate the necessity for immigration officers to inspect and apply all grounds of exclusion to aliens seeking admission to the mainland of the United States from Alaska and Hawaii. These Territories are part of the United States and aliens who have entered or are present in them are subject to all the provisions of the law. If any were deportable before arriving on the mainland their deportable status continues.

I recommend the repeal of that provision in the law which requires aliens to specify their race and ethnic classification in visa applications.

A large number of refugees, possibly thousands, misrepresented their identities when obtaining visas some years ago in order to avoid forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. Such falsification is a mandatory ground for deportation, and in respect to these unfortunate people, some relief should be granted by the Congress.

Inequitable provisions relating to the status under the immigration laws of Asian spouses, and of adopted and other children should be rectified.

Alien members and veterans of our Armed Forces who have completed at least three years of service are unable to apply for naturalization without proof of admission for permanent residence. I recommend that this requirement be eliminated in such cases, and that the naturalization law applicable to such persons be completely overhauled.

While the present law permits adjustment of status to permanent residence in the cases of certain aliens, it is unnecessarily restrictive as to aliens married to United States citizens. Adjustment is forbidden if the alien has been in the United States less than one year prior to his marriage. This results in the disruption of the family and causes unnecessary expense to the alien who is forced to go abroad to obtain a nonquota visa. It is my recommendation that the requirement of one year's presence in the United States before marriage be repealed.

Judicial Review

I have previously called the attention of the Congress to the necessity for a strengthening of our laws in respect to the aliens who resort to repeated judicial reviews and appeals for the sole purpose of delaying their justified expulsion from this country. Whatever the ground for deportation, any alien has the right to challenge the government's findings of deportability through judicial process. This is as it should be. But the growing frequency of such cases brought for purposes of delay particularly those involving aliens found to be criminals and traffickers in narcotics and subversion, makes imperative the need for legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process.

I have asked the Attorney General to submit to the Congress legislative proposals which will carry into effect these recommendations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 31, 1957.

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 2

S J Res 2 -- Permit President's Economic Report to be transmitted not later than January 23, 1957. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- Senate adopted January 5, 1957. House adopted January 16, 1957. President signed January 18, 1957.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Jan. 27, 1957.

	Senate	House
Bills	886	3727
Joint Resolutions	42	188
Concurrent		
Resolutions	8	83
Simple Resolutions	72	120
TOTAL	1008	4118

This week's listing includes:

Bills
HR 701 to HR 930

Resolutions		
S J Res	None	
S Con Res	None	
S Res	None	
H J Res	None	
H Con Res	None	
H Res	None	

1. Agriculture

- HR 741 -- Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended by Agricultural Act of 1954. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 743 -- Amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 767 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 768 -- Amend Soil Bank Act re application to producers of flue-cured tobacco. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 769 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, 1954, to require sale abroad at world market prices of 150 million pounds of tobacco. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 779 -- Amend section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431), as amended. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 852 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 874 -- Re import tax on sugar used after June 30, 1955, as livestock feed or in production of livestock feed. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 877 -- Protect income of cotton producers, encourage expansion of domestic and world cotton markets, and provide equitable competitive position for U.S. cotton textile industry, by establishing support level of American upland cotton, and providing for compliance payments of cooperators. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 878 -- Limit price supports on individual crop on individual farm. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 879 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 881 -- Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 883 -- Establish conservation acreage reserve to promote conservation. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 884 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in financing 1957 World's Conservation Exposition and Plowing Contests to be held in Adams County, Ohio, in September 1957. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.

- HR 886 -- Strengthen nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and of August 31, 1954. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 899 -- Provide for compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome, or adulterated poultry or poultry products. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 901 -- Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S., by use of food-stamp plan. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 911 -- Amend section 105 (b) of Agricultural Act of 1956. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- HR 816 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish program for housing of elderly persons of low income. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 821 -- Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high school education. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 859 -- Provide federal funds to assist states in acquisition and construction of plant facilities urgently and immediately needed for public schools. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 815 -- Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- HR 792 -- Amend War Risk Insurance Act to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from forces of nature. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 793 -- Require certificates of fitness in sale of automobiles. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 825 -- Authorize President under certain conditions, to control, regulate and allocate use and distribution of medicinal substances for purposes of protecting and preserving health of American people. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- HR 760 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 773 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age be 60 years. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 851 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits payable thereunder. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 880 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 900 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that certain employees who terminate their railroad employment be entitled to refund of railroad-retirement taxes which they have paid. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WELFARE

- HR 909 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- HR 791 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that clergymen who are naturalized citizens not lose their nationality by residence abroad, even though they are not representatives of American organizations, if they devote full time to clerical duties. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 844 -- Permit aliens registered on former quota waiting lists maintained prior to January 1, 1944, to be placed on appropriate quota waiting lists maintained under authority of Immigration and Nationality Act without loss of priority of their original registration. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 846 -- Permit in certain cases minor children under 16 years of age who are to be adopted in U.S. to enter U.S. as nonquota immigrants. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 861 -- Amend section 201 of Immigration and Nationality Act, to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in following year. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 864 -- Permit naturalization of certain persons whose sons and daughters have served with land or naval forces or maritime service of U.S. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 907 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend for 6 additional months period during which visas may be issued thereunder. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. Labor

- HR 714 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 715 -- Provide that there be equal pay for equal work for women. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 839 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase from 75 cents to \$1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6 (a) (1) of that act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 840 -- Provide equal pay for equal work for women. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 841 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 850 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increase in benefits. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 860 -- Establish effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Ways and Means.

- HR 908 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- HR 703 -- Amend act entitled "An act to prohibit unauthorized wearing, manufacture or sale of medals and badges awarded by War Department," as amended. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 719 -- Amend Air Force Academy Act. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 725 -- Exempt graduates of U.S. Merchant Marine Academy who hold commissions in Naval Reserve from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 737 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit disposal of certain surplus property to state defense forces. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/3/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 781 -- Make retirement benefits of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 available to certain persons who rendered active federal service during Korean conflict. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 785 -- Give military status and grant discharges to members of Russian Railway Service Corps organized by War Department under authority of President of U.S. for service during war with Germany. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 822 -- Provide that next cruiser commissioned in U.S. Navy be named the "Brooklyn." MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 826 -- Establish within Department of Defense a civilian department known as Department of Civil Defense. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 827 -- Withhold federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color or creed. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 871 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, re procurement of supplies from small-business concerns. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 872 -- Permit missionaries who are citizens of U.S. to make purchases at certain commissaries operated abroad by U.S. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 893 -- Provide for appointment of Chief of Chaplains of U.S. Air Force. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 894 -- Provide free barber services to all Armed Forces personnel. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 896 -- Provide for performance of heraldic service for U.S. by Quartermaster General. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 912 -- Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 913 -- Create an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 914 -- Provide for rank of certain officers in Department of Defense. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

- HR 701 -- Amend section 6 of Public Law 2, 73rd Congress, to establish priority for combat and overseas war veterans in obtaining hospitalization from Veterans' Administration. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 716 -- Extend time within which certain insane veterans may apply for insurance under section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 745 -- Name Veterans Administration hospital at 150 South Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass., the William P. Connery Jr., Memorial Veterans Hospital. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 761 -- Recognize naval service performed in sweeping North Sea of mines in 1919 as service in World War I. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 778 -- Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Secretary of Defense and Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 828 -- Remove inequalities between compensation to which members of Reserve components of Armed Forces are entitled for death or disability incurred in line of duty and that to which other members of Armed Forces are entitled. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 829 -- Promote certain prisoners of war in Korea upon their discharge from Armed Forces. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 834 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to review de novo claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by Veterans' Administration. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 863 -- Re promotion of certain officers and former officers of Army of U.S., or Air Force of U.S., or of any component thereof, retired for physical disability. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 875 -- Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of U.S., Inc., for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges and prerogatives. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 904 -- Provide that in determining income of World War I veterans and their widows for purpose of ascertaining eligibility for pensions, payment under title II of Social Security Act not be taken into account. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 917 -- Provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis be deemed permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 918 -- Increase monthly wartime rates of compensation payable to service-connected disabled veterans. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 919 -- Amend section 620 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to alter period for applying for insurance thereunder. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 920 -- Provide 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 921 -- Liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 922 -- Provide that in determining eligibility of widow or child of deceased veterans for pension the income limitations applicable to such widow or child be increased by \$600 for year in which veteran's death occurs. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 923 -- Liberalize basis for payments and increase monthly rates of death pension payable to widows and children of deceased veterans of World Wars I and II and of Korean conflict. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 924 -- Provide 3-year presumptive period of service connection for multiple sclerosis, psychoses and malignant tumors which develop within 3 years from date of separation from active service. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 926 -- Provide that, notwithstanding termination by Presidential proclamation of period within which veterans of service subsequent to June 27, 1950, may accrue eligibility for wartime benefits, such period shall not terminate while individuals may be inducted for training and service in Armed Forces. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 927 -- Provide increase in monthly rates of pension payable to veterans and their dependents. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 928 -- Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to certain veterans and their dependents. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- HR 704 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 710 -- Preserve rates of compensation of wage board employees whose positions are reduced in grade. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 726 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 732 -- Amend section (8) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 735 -- Extend benefits under civil service retirement system to certain former Members of Congress. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 738 -- Amend section (8) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 746 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, to increase annual and sick leave which may be earned and accumulated by officers and employees of federal government. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 747 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 748 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to base calculation on a new formula. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 749 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that a private annual study and report of retirement fund be made. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 750 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 751 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide proper annuities for wives of federal employees covered by section 6 (c) who die in service. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 753 -- Provide health insurance for government employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 754 -- Similar to HR 4. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57.

- HR 755 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 786 -- Similar to HR 4. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/3/57.
- HR 788 -- Similar to HR 4. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57.
- HR 835 -- Amend Federal Employees Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 836 -- Provide that certain government officers and employees be excused from duty for a sufficient period of time to vote in elections. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 837 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize longevity step-increases for officers and employees in grades above grade 15 of general schedule. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 838 -- Repeal Public Law No. 769 of 83rd Congress, entitled "An act to prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of U.S. convicted of certain offenses." MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 854 -- Provide for increases in annuities of annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 856 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 857 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to prevent loss of annual leave by employees in certain cases. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 873 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide immediate annuities to widows without dependent children of employees who die in the service. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 915 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 916 -- Similar to HR 4. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/3/57.

COMMEMORATIVE

- HR 890 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring coal miners and coal industry of America. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONGRESS

- HR 729 -- Make U.S. Merchant Marine Academy library a public depository for government publications. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 762 -- Require bills and resolutions authorizing appropriations reported by committees of Congress to be accompanied by estimate of probable cost of legislation LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 790 -- Amend Legislative Appropriations Act, 1955, re official office expenses of Members of Congress. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 813 -- Amend section 201 (c) of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize employment of administrative assistants by Members of House of Representatives. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 830 -- Provide that for purpose of disapproval by President each provision of an appropriation bill be considered a separate bill. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- HR 706 -- Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 708 -- Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 709 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 711 -- Provide method of voting and facilitate voting by members of land, air and naval forces, members of merchant marine and others absent from place of residence. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 763 -- Amend Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of government to exercise full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in political life of U.S. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 770 -- Authorize Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 814 -- Require establishment of congressional election districts composed of contiguous and compact territories and require that districts so established within any one state contain approximately same number of inhabitants. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 887 -- Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS, PRISONS

- HR 541 -- Confer jurisdiction of U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment on claims of certain employees (and former employees) of Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif., for unpaid compensation for overtime services performed by them between June 1, 1945, and March 16, 1948. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.

GENERAL

- HR 744 -- Establish concurrent jurisdiction of federal government and state and territories re sedition against government of U.S., states, territories and political subdivisions. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 817 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that state law shall in certain cases determine number of jurors which constitute a jury and the number of jurors who must agree in order that there be a valid verdict. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 818 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. re eligibility of members of bar of U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of U.S. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 819 -- Amend section 1963 of title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for registration of that portion of divorce decrees providing for payment of money or transfer of property which have been entered in certain district courts of U.S. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 833 -- Amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures and writings nonmailable, and provide penalty for mailing same. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 892 -- Amend section 93 (b) (2) of title 28 of U.S.C. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 903 -- Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 820 -- Re practice of law in D.C. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House District of Columbia.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- HR 782 -- Reimburse Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana, for expenses incurred in furnishing electric power for Hungry Horse project. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 848 -- Provide for admission of state of Hawaii into Union. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 849 -- Provide for admission of state of Alaska into the Union. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- HR 777 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to board of education of school district of city of Hamtramck, Mich. MACHROWICZ -- (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 787 -- Authorize exchange of certain lands between the U.S. and California. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 858 -- Provide for conveyance of Camp Sherman Rifle Range to state of Ohio. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.

POST OFFICE

- HR 705 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth class mail matter at post office at Amsterdam, N.Y. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 717 -- Provide for rescission of order of Postmaster General curtailing delivery of mail and certain other postal services. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 720 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 724 -- Grant leave of absence to postal employees on account of death in family. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 727 -- Provide study periods for post-office clerks and terminal and transfer clerks. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 728 -- Establish seniority status of employees in field postal service. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 756 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. LESINSKI (D Mich.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 766 -- Grant rural mail service to all patrons. McGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 853 -- Provide parking space for automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- HR 758 -- Provide that proposed appropriations be stated in budget on an accrued expenditures basis. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 831 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act, as amended. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 832 -- Amend section 10 (d) of Administrative Procedure Act to broaden judicial relief under that section pending review of administrative action. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.

- HR 730 -- Prohibit registration of trademarks containing words "White House". KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 736 -- Incorporate State Guard Association of U.S.A. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 757 -- Amend Federal Records Act of 1950 to improve microfilming services available to federal agencies. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 882 -- Establish national cemetery near Chillicothe, Ohio. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 898 -- Establish permanent firing squads for national cemeteries in which burials are conducted. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 925 -- Provide for establishment of national cemetery in Middlesex County, Mass. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 930 -- Provide for payment of cost of transportation expenses of certain survivors of deceased servicemen to attend group burials in national cemeteries. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- HR 702 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 722 -- Amend Robinson-Patman Act, to make it applicable to sales of commodities made to governmental agencies for resale. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 752 -- Reaffirm national public policy and purpose of Congress in laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust laws," which prohibit price discriminations; aid in administration and enforcement thereof and strengthen Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 789 -- Authorize regulation of solicitation of proxies in respect of securities issued by certain banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 810 -- Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require officers and directors of any issuer of registered securities to periodically report extent to which, and purpose for which, their holding of such securities are pledged, hypothecated, or loaned. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 823 -- Aid in controlling inflation. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 842 -- Amend Federal Reserve Act to require U.S. obligations to be sold at not less than par value. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 843 -- Amend section 402 (a) of National Housing Act to change name of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 845 -- Amend provisions of section 19 of Federal Reserve Act re reserve balances of member banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 891 -- Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Ways and Means.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- HR 780 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to require manufacturers of farm machinery sold in interstate commerce to identify each such machine by serial number. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 794 -- Provide for regulation of motor vehicles on highways of U.S. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 795 -- Prohibit coercion by automobile manufacturers in sale of parts, accessories, equipment or tools. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 796 -- Amend title 15 of U.S.C. re operation of speedometers on motor vehicles. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 797 -- Prevent sale of automobiles with unauthorized equipment, parts and accessories. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 798 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act re certain contracts and agreements between manufacturers of motor vehicles and franchised dealers, permit establishment of exclusive representation by dealers and restrict franchised dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 897 -- Promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads and protect public by requiring certain common carriers by railroad to install and maintain communication systems. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- HR 783 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to undertake continuing studies of effects of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for purpose of preventing losses of those natural resources. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.



Schools, Immigration President Eisenhower, in two major messages to Congress, requested a four-year \$1.3 billion school construction program and major revisions of the basic immigration law. Also in his Immigration Message was a call for action by Congress to pass a permanent refugee act that would enable the U.S. to act promptly in harboring refugees from Communist-dominated countries. Both Mr. Eisenhower's school and immigration proposals were similar to those made in 1956, none of which was enacted. (School aid, Page 135; Immigration, Page 147)

Mideast Doctrine

The House overwhelmingly approved President Eisenhower's Mideast economic and military proposals in substantially the way Mr. Eisenhower wanted them. But the Senate continued to examine these proposals with a critical eye. Senators holding hearings voted unanimously to subject U.S. policy in the Mideast from 1946 on to a thorough going over. (Page 126, 132)

Oil Pressure

Reps. Wright Patman (D Texas) and Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) accused the Standard Oil Co. of California of pressuring its dealers and jobbers to oppose legislation the Congressmen say will help small business. Patman and Pelly said the firm was using "duress" and "pressure" to build opposition to the bill authored by Patman. Pelly called for an investigation. Patman cited two telegrams he said were received by Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) from a Reno service station operator to back his contention. In the first, said Patman, the station operator asked Bible to oppose the bill; in the second, the operator said he did not send the first wire voluntarily, but had been "pressured." (Page 146)

Alcorn Faces Task

H. Meade Alcorn Jr., new Republican national chairman, inherits a going concern with one enormous asset and a host of small liabilities. The asset is President Eisenhower, currently at the height of his political prestige following the massive endorsement of him by the voters. The liabilities are embedded in the GOP organization, which has failed to keep pace with the President's success at the polls. (Page 144)

Roll-Call Votes

House: Eisenhower Mideast Doctrine and rule to consider, Page 128.

No Tax Deductions

Contributors to the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee -- biggest spender in the publicity battle over the controversial natural gas bill -- will not be allowed to take tax deductions for their contributions. Congressional Quarterly learned that Internal Revenue Service field offices will be instructed to rule the almost \$2 million in contributions non-deductible. The ruling, subject to appeal, could cost the donor oil and gas companies involved more than \$1 million. (Page 125)

Ladies Aid

Equal rights under the law for women is the most popular of the 57 amendments to the Constitution proposed in the early days of the 85th Congress. The 57 amendments introduced during the first five legislative days of 1957 continue a trend to amend the Constitution first detected in 1953. Since the Constitution was ratified July 2, 1788, only 22 amendments have been made to it. And the first 10 -- the Bill of Rights -- were approved in 1791. But in 1953, in the first five legislative days of the 83rd Congress, Senators and Representatives sponsored 61 proposals to change the basic law of the land. (Page 141)

Whole Farms Rented

About 3,470 U.S. farmers have agreed to surrender all their crop-growing rights for 3 to 15 years in return for guaranteed government payments. These farmers signed contracts putting all their eligible land into the Soil Bank. But they are only the vanguard of what Washington hopes will be a growing number of farmers who reap government checks instead of surplus producing crops. When Congress passed the Soil Bank bill in 1956, it specifically provided for the farmer who wanted to remove all his land from production. (Page 139)